

09- 898 948

Set	Items	Description
S1	516708	DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR RECORD? ? OR FREE()FORMAT? OR FR-EEFORMAT
S2	1038	TEXT(3N) (OBJECT? ? OR INDEX?? OR INDICES)
S3	10567	QUERY OR QUERIE? ?
S4	4496	SEARCH? (7N)RETRIEV???
S5	250752	ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDENTIFICATION
S6	3307393	ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES OR COMPONENT? ? OR -FEATURE? ?
S7	1910723	ELEMENT? ?
S8	94331	S6(17N)S7
S9	2	S8 AND S1 AND S2
S10	179	S2 AND S1
S11	21	S10 AND S3
S12	5755	S6(5N)S5
S13	20	S12 AND S4
S14	1867	S8 AND (S1 OR S2)
S15	32	S14 AND S3
S16	6	S14 AND S4
S17	106	S14 AND S5
S18	152	S9 OR S11 OR S13 OR S16 OR S17
S19	55	S18 AND IC=(G06F-017/30 OR G06F-017/00)

? show file

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jul(Updated 051102)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200572

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19/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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08400811 \*\*Image available\*\*

IMAGE SEARCH DEVICE, METHOD FOR RETRIEVING IMAGE, PROGRAM, AND STORAGE MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2005-149071 [JP 2005149071 A]  
PUBLISHED: June 09, 2005 (20050609)  
INVENTOR(s): INOUE KOICHI  
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD  
APPL. NO.: 2003-384891 [JP 2003384891]  
FILED: November 14, 2003 (20031114)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06T-001/00; G06T-007/00

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To efficiently and easily conduct similar image search by combining the featured amount of image and non-image information (attached information).

SOLUTION: A request-receiving means 21 receives an image and a retrieving request for the attached information of the image from a client and transmits the attached information retrieving request to an external database device (external DB device) (not shown). A featured value calculating means 24 calculates a featured value, on the basis of the image retrieving request and an image-retrieving means 27 performs image retrieval by comparing the calculated featured value with a featured value stored in a featured value storage means 26 to decide the featured value. The image identification information of the retrieved result is stored in an image retrieval result storage means 31. The attached information and the image identification information of the image are received from the external DB device and stored in a request sentence retrieving result storage means 32. A retrieved result integrating means 33 decides the agreement of the image identification information stored in respective storage means 31, 32 and a response transmission means 22 transmits the agreeing image identification information and its attached information, to the client.

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19/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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08322825 \*\*Image available\*\*

INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM, DEVICE AND METHOD

PUB. NO.: 2005-071085 [JP 2005071085 A]  
PUBLISHED: March 17, 2005 (20050317)  
INVENTOR(s): SHIMOZATO NORIKO  
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP  
APPL. NO.: 2003-299964 [JP 2003299964]  
FILED: August 25, 2003 (20030825)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an information processing system that

increases the speed of a process for determining the number of subjects to be counted from a detail data table in which the same subject of counting is duplicately recorded.

SOLUTION: The information processing system includes: a host computer which saves a plurality of detail data consisting of one set of data for a plurality of kinds of items including a different identification number for each subject of counting as one item; stores information on the subjects of counting including **identification** numbers and **attributes** ; and, on receiving retrieval conditions for determining the detail data including data on the subjects of retrieval, extracts pieces of retrieved information on the subjects of counting, i.e., information on the subjects of counting specified by the identification numbers included in the retrieved detail data, i.e., the detail data including data on the subjects of retrieval; and a terminal device which, when the **retrieval** conditions and **search** attribute information serving as the subject of **retrieval** about the attributes are inputted, sends the retrieval conditions to the host computer and counts and outputs the number of pieces of information on the subjects of counting including the attribute that matches retrieval attribute information among the pieces of retrieved information on the subjects of counting received from the host computer.

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19/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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08079732 \*\*Image available\*\*

QUESTION ANSWERING DEVICE, QUESTION ANSWERING PROGRAM AND RECORDING MEDIUM  
RECORDED WITH SAME PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 2004-192491 [JP 2004192491 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 08, 2004 (20040708)  
INVENTOR(s): IKENO TOKUJI  
APPLICANT(s): OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD  
APPL. NO.: 2002-361678 [JP 2002361678]  
FILED: December 13, 2002 (20021213)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To efficiently present an answer to a plurality of questions showing mutually related contents.

SOLUTION: This question answering device is provided with a question analysis part analyzing the relation of respective question contents of a plurality of question information to be fed in order, a document search part searching document information for searching the answer to the question of the question information from a document information group, an answer formation part extracting an answer **element** corresponding to an **attribute** of the answer required by the question from base document information and forming answer information using the answer element, an answer **record** part recording document **identification** information of the base document information linked with the answer information, and a **record** notification part notifying the document **identification** information to the document search part. When detecting that the question information is related to the question contents right before from the analysis result, the answer **record** part feeds the document **identification** information to the

record notification part.

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19/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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07254974 \*\*Image available\*\*

SYSTEM, METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PROVIDING SERVICE, TERMINAL DEVICE AND STORAGE MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2002-123433 [JP 2002123433 A]  
PUBLISHED: April 26, 2002 (20020426)  
INVENTOR(s): SAINO YOKO  
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC  
APPL. NO.: 2000-312231 [JP 2000312231]  
FILED: October 12, 2000 (20001012)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00; G06F-015/00; G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a service providing system or the like capable of speedily restarting or continuing utilization from a stop by reproducing the state of stopping the utilization of a service.

SOLUTION: When the utilization of a service is stopped, a service provider 102 generates a substitutive object for reproduction, in which information or operation required for reproducing the state at the point of stop is integrated, and registers the generated substitutive object and **attribute** information containing three ID of look-up service ID, service ID and request ID on a look-up service 104. A client device 103 retains the attribute information of the provider 102, three ID and the time of stop. At the reconnection, the client device 103 **searches** the look-up service 104, requests the **retrieval** of the substitutive object with three ID and the other **attribute** information of the service provider 102 as retrieval conditions and restarts communication while using the retrieved substitutive object. Processing from the state of the stop is restarted and continued.

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19/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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06745167 \*\*Image available\*\*

STRUCTURIZED DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, ITS METHOD AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2000-331021 [JP 2000331021 A]  
PUBLISHED: November 30, 2000 (20001130)  
INVENTOR(s): KITANO TAKUYA  
NAMIUCHI MISA  
TSURUOKA KUNITOSHI  
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP  
APPL. NO.: 11-141153 [JP 99141153]  
FILED: May 21, 1999 (19990521)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06F-012/00

# ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To exactly perform retrieval based on the structure of each document by providing a **data base** with a document class to manage a document, a DTD(document type definition) class to manage DTD of the document and a document folder class to manage a set of the documents and the DTD.

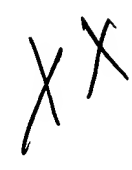
SOLUTION: The document class 11 to manage the document, the document folder class 12 to manage the set of documents and the DTD class 13 to manage the DTD are provided as classes of a schemer of the **data base** 1. An element tree index 14 to manage tree structure relation of **elements** of the document is provided in the document class 11 and an **element / attribute** index 15 to create and manage indexes by every **element** and **attribute** of the document is provided in the document folder class 12. Furthermore, an **element / attribute ID** table 16 to manage an **element** name and an **attribute** name as an **ID** is provided in the DTD class 13. Thus, the indexes are attached to plural sets of documents with different structure such as different DTD.

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19/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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05904645 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PARTIAL CHARACTER STRING RETRIEVAL

PUB. NO.: 10-187745 [JP 10187745 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 21, 1998 (19980721)  
INVENTOR(s): KIKUCHI SATOSHI  
HIRASHIMA YOKO  
ARISAWA YUMIKO  
MATSUOKA YUSUKE  
KOBAYASHI ATSUSHI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP  
(Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 08-347743 [JP 96347743]  
FILED: December 26, 1996 (19961226)  
INTL CLASS: [6] 1G06F-017/30  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)



## ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a partial character string retrieving method that is of high performance and can reduce the disk space consumption even for a large- scale system.

SOLUTION: When an entry into a **data base** storing attribute value of every entry so that it is made to correspond to entry **ID** , is registered, the attribute value of this entry is regarded as a group index 47 and the entry **ID** is registered corresponding to it. The **attribute** value of the group index 47 is regarded as partial indexes 28 by decomposed **elements** , and a group index **ID** as **identification** information on the group index 47 is stored corresponding to them. For retrieval, matching partial indexes 28 are detected by the elements obtained by decomposing the retrieval key to narrow down candidates. An entry **ID** stored corresponding to a group **ID** stored corresponding to a narrowed-down partial index 28 is extracted and information in the entry corresponding to the entry **ID** is outputted.

19/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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05350211 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR RETRIEVING INFORMATION

PUB. NO.: 08-305711 [JP 8305711 A]  
PUBLISHED: November 22, 1996 (19961122)  
INVENTOR(s): HAYAKAWA KAZUHIRO  
HAMADA HIROSHI  
TSURUMAKI KOJI  
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese  
Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 07-113078 [JP 95113078]  
FILED: May 11, 1995 (19950511)  
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To automatically apply a feature amount matching with the using state of an individual object to be retrieved to the object and to attain a retrieval suited to a user's sense.

CONSTITUTION: In the case of using a normal data base, a user inputs a retrieving object identifier (ID) 101 and a user's ID 102 by operating a user's terminal 10. A vector generating part 20 inputs both the IDs 101, 102 and generates a retrieving object vector 103 found out by the using state of each user as the value of each dimension of the vector as the feature amount of each element to be retrieved. A similarity calculating part 30 calculates similarity between respective vectors and a similarity storing part 40 stores similarity data consisting of each similarity and a retrieving object ID 101 corresponding to the similarity. A retrieving part 50 retrieves similarity data 104 by using a retrieving object ID 105 requested to be retrieved as a key and outputs the ID 105 as a retrieved result 108.

19/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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04942279 \*\*Image available\*\*  
INFORMATION PROCESSOR AND DATA BASE RETRIEVING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 07-234879 [JP 7234879 A]  
PUBLISHED: September 05, 1995 (19950905)  
INVENTOR(s): HASHIMOTO KOICHI  
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP  
(Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 06-026646 [JP 9426646]  
FILED: February 24, 1994 (19940224)  
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To accelerate the speed of retrieval to a directory information base (DIB).

CONSTITUTION: This device is provided with a DIB 17a, for which logical data structure is tree structure, provided with a peculiar relative identification name (RDN) composed of the combination of attribute types and attribute values so as to store entries for which hash values are added to the attribute value, and a hash computing element 12 for calculating the hash value from the attribute value of the RDN corresponding to the identification name (DN) of the object entry composed of the arrangement of the RDN from the DIB 17a. Further, the device is provided with a driver 16 for reading the entry to be a candidate based on the DN of the object entry and a DSA process 11 for comparing the hash value added to the read entry with the hash value calculated by the hash computing element 12, comparing the attribute values of only the matched hash values, further, comparing the attribute types of the RDN only for the matched entries and retrieving the object entry from the DIB 17a based on the compared result.

19/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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017378363 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2005-702012/200572  
XRPX Acc No: N05-576083

Full-text search system in distributed computing environment, has search component integrated with database management system, that utilizes full-text index schema defined by plug-in component for querying data and generating results

Patent Assignee: KHANOLKAR N (KHAN-I); NAYAK T K (NAYA-I)

Inventor: KHANOLKAR N; NAYAK T K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050222975	A1	20051006	US 2004813312	A	20040330	200572 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004813312 A 20040330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050222975	A1	27	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 20050222975 A1

NOVELTY - The search system includes a plug-in component that defines a full-text index schema, and a search component integrated with a database management system (DBMS). The search component utilizes the full-text index schema defined by the plug-in component for querying data and generating results.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) full-text indexing system;
- (2) full-text query system;
- (3) method of employing customized full-text query ;
- (4) computer readable medium storing program for employing customized full-text query ;
- (5) customized indexing methodology;
- (6) computer readable medium storing program for implementing customized indexing methodology;
- (7) full-text search methodology; and
- (8) computer readable medium storing program for implementing full-text search methodology.

USE - Full-text search system integrated with database management

system (DBMS) such as structured query language (SQL) server for full-text search of structured and unstructured data in distributed computing environment and computer system such as single-processor or multi-processor computer system, mini-computer, workstation, server, router, mainframe computer, personal computer (PC), handheld computer, microprocessor based or programmable consumer electronics, network personal computer (PC) through networks such as local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), circuit switching network such as integrated services digital network (ISDN), packet switching network, digital subscriber lines (DSL) and point-to-point links.

ADVANTAGE - The full-text search system is integrated with the database management system in a tight manner for cooperating in storage, metadata query processing, backup restore and resource management of the database management system, hence provides unprecedented improvement in query execution performance and enhanced manageability.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic block diagram of the index system.

pp; 27 DwgNo 6/15

Title Terms: FULL; TEXT; SEARCH; SYSTEM; DISTRIBUTE; COMPUTATION; ENVIRONMENT; SEARCH; COMPONENT; INTEGRATE; DATABASE ; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM ; UTILISE; FULL; TEXT; INDEX; DEFINE; PLUG; COMPONENT; DATA; GENERATE; RESULT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/10 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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017314570 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2005-638203/200565

XRPX Acc No: N05-523453

Media e.g. video media, monitoring system, has search engine to compare decoded text against search terms to provide matching results, indexing engine to index units of text by time and user access system to display results

Patent Assignee: DNA 13 INC (DNAO-N)

Inventor: BOICEY T N; JOHNSON C J

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050198006	A1	20050908	US 2004546954	P	20040224	200565 B
			US 200563559	A	20050224	
CA 2498364	A1	20050824	CA 2498364	A	20050224	200565

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004546954 P 20040224; US 200563559 A 20050224

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050198006	A1	18	G06F-013/00	Provisional application	US 2004546954

CA 2498364 A1 E H04N-007/173

Abstract (Basic): US 20050198006 A1

NOVELTY - The system has a media management system with a search engine to compare a decoded video text stored in a global storage database against search terms to provide matching results, and an

indexing engine to index units of the decoded text by time. A user access system receives and displays the results. The access system transmits a request for stored video data to specific units of the text from the media management system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for searching video data corresponding to video channel collected and stored in a media monitoring system.

USE - Used for monitoring media such as broadcast video media and audio media.

ADVANTAGE - The system improves user experience by storing and indexing all recent video and captions text, thus enabling to dynamically search archived media content and real-time media content with unlimited queries .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart explaining a manual operation mode of a media monitoring system.

pp; 18 DwgNo 4/9

Title Terms: MEDIUM; VIDEO; MEDIUM; MONITOR; SYSTEM; SEARCH; ENGINE;  
COMPARE; DECODE; TEXT; SEARCH; TERM; MATCH; RESULT; INDEX; ENGINE; INDEX;  
UNIT; TEXT; TIME; USER; ACCESS; SYSTEM; DISPLAY; RESULT  
Derwent Class: T01; W02  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; H04N-007/173  
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/11 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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017261558 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2005-585183/200560

XRPX Acc No: N05-480481

Database structure includes element table comprising element identifier and corresponding element types, and structure/ component table which defines relationships between element identifiers

Patent Assignee: DENBY P D A (DENB-I)

Inventor: DENBY P D A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2411256	A	20050824	GB 20043400	A	20040217	200560 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 20043400 A 20040217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2411256	A	66	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2411256 A

NOVELTY - The database structure includes element table comprising element identifier and corresponding element types, and a structure/ component table which defines the relationships between the element identifiers .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) method for storing data in database ;
- (2) data retrieving method;
- (3) method of constructing element of data; and
- (4) data storing program.

USE - Database structure.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies the storage structure of database .

Improves the performance of accessing data from **database** .  
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structure of  
**database** .

pp; 66 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; STRUCTURE; ELEMENT; TABLE; COMPRISE; ELEMENT;  
IDENTIFY; CORRESPOND; ELEMENT; TYPE; STRUCTURE; COMPONENT; TABLE; DEFINE;  
RELATED; ELEMENT; IDENTIFY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/12 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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017254526 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2005-578149/200559

XRPX Acc No: N05-474883

Meta data extraction device of electronic document, allocates attribute  
to element row comprising text described in document, calculates  
degree-of-association of element rows for grouping element rows

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ )

Inventor: HIRANO T; KAMESHIRO T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2005235099	A	20050902	JP 200446611	A	20040223	200559 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200446611 A 20040223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2005235099	A		15	G06F-017/21	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005235099 A

NOVELTY - An allocation unit (13) allocates the **attribute** to each  
**element** row comprising the text described in a target document. A  
calculation unit (14) calculates the degree-of-association of the  
element rows. The element rows are grouped according to the calculated  
degree, and the extraction information is generated by attaching an  
**identifier** to each group.

USE - For extracting meta data from electronic document or drawing  
used in word processing or computer aided design (CAD) application.

ADVANTAGE - The useful information can be extracted easily, without  
reproducing the definition file of the document.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of  
the meta data extraction device. (Drawing includes non-English language  
text).

extraction device (10)  
extraction unit (12)  
allocation unit (13)  
calculation unit (14)  
attribute definition **database** (17)  
pp; 15 DwgNo 1/20

Title Terms: META; DATA; EXTRACT; DEVICE; ELECTRONIC; DOCUMENT; ALLOCATE;  
ATTRIBUTE; ELEMENT; ROW; COMPRISE; TEXT; DESCRIBE; DOCUMENT; CALCULATE;  
DEGREE; ASSOCIATE; ELEMENT; ROW; GROUP; ELEMENT; ROW

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/21**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/28; G06F-017/30**

19/5/46 (Item 38 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012347136 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-153243/199913  
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-166961; 1999-214402; 2001-234122  
XRPX Acc No: N99-110516

**Hybrid query formulating and executing apparatus for heterogeneous database**

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)  
Inventor: BRADSHAW W B; DAVIS J R; HODGKINSON A A; JENSEN B L; PATHAKIS S W  
; SANDERS D S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5870739	A	19990209	US 9626892	A	19960920	199913 B
			US 96751540	A	19961115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9626892 P 19960920; US 96751540 A 19961115

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5870739	A		28	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9626892

Abstract (Basic): US 5870739 A

NOVELTY - A **query** engine module to be executed by processor is stored in memory device for building hybrid **query** structure and retrieving indicia of **records** satisfying **query**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Arbitrary structured **records** comprising text field of predetermined size and **database** field are stored in memory device (14). **Database** comprises full **text index** and **database index** for identifying **text** field and **database** field. Simple and compound alternate key indices are included in **database**. A hybrid **query** structure having full text and non- full text selection criterions corresponding to full **text** and **database indices** are stored in memory device. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (a)
- (b) method of formulating and executing hybrid **query** against **records** in **database** ;
- (c) memory device for storing data structures corresponding to hybrid **query**

USE - For structuring, indexing and executing **queries** for heterogeneous **database**.

ADVANTAGE - Supports aggregation and selection operators that act on sets of multiple values to yield single value. Creates and maintains compound alternate indices on **database records**. Supports optimization of disjunctive **query** using compound alternate indices.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic representation of **query** executing apparatus for heterogeneous **database**.

Memory device (14)  
pp; 28 DwgNo 1/14

Title Terms: HYBRID; **QUERY** ; FORMULATION; EXECUTE; APPARATUS;  
HETEROGENEOUS; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/47 (Item 39 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012166970 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-583882/199849  
XRPX Acc No: N98-454838

Free format data processing method e.g. for computer - processing  
free format data to produce text object associated with free  
format data with text object has several component nodes  
containing attribute type identifiers for elements of free  
format text and other data

*Inventors*

Patent Assignee: HETHERINGTON G (HETH-I)  
Inventor: HETHERINGTON G  
Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 008  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9848360	A1	19981029	WO 98AU288	A	19980422	199849 B
AU 9870147	A	19981113	AU 9870147	A	19980422	199913
EP 1078323	A1	20010228	EP 98916644	A	19980422	200113
			WO 98AU288	A	19980422	
US 6272495	B1	20010807	WO 98AU288	A	19980422	200147
			US 98117776	A	19980806	
CN 1315020	A	20010926	CN 98814202	A	19980422	200206
			WO 98AU288	A	19980422	
US 20020010714	A1	20020124	US 98117776	A	19980806	200210
			US 2001898948	A	20010703	
JP 2002544616	W	20021224	WO 98AU288	A	19980422	200313
			JP 2000618713	A	19980422	
AU 774729	B2	20040708	AU 9870147	A	19980422	200470 N

Priority Applications (No Type Date): AU 97439 A 19970422

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9848360 A1 E 95 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU  
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR  
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9870147 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9848360

EP 1078323 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9848360

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI  
LU MC NL PT SE

US 6272495 B1 G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9848360

CN 1315020 A G06F-017/30

US 20020010714 A1 G06F-007/00 Div ex application US 98117776

JP 2002544616 W 99 G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9848360

AU 774729 B2 G06F-017/30 Previous Publ. patent AU 9870147  
Based on patent WO 9848360

Abstract (Basic): WO 9848360 A

The method involves examining **elements** of the data to determine  
**attributes** of the data, by examining the content of the **elements** and  
the contextual relationships of **elements** to each other, to determine  
semantic and syntactic information ( **attributes** ) about the data.

Additional data relating to this information are produced, in the form of a **text object** which includes a pointer which enables access to the elements of the **free - format** data.

The additional data are accessible by a **query** processor to provide answers to **queries** relating to the semantic and syntactic information about the data and/or to access the data to manipulate the data. The **free - format** data are stored as a **record** in a **free - format** field of a **database**. The data remains stored in the computing system as it was originally stored, so it may be accessed by other applications. The **text object** includes an **attribute - type identifier** which identifies an **attribute** type of an **element** of the data. The **text object** includes a value indicating the character length of an element of the data.

ADVANTAGE - Obviates need for provision of separate **database** fields for each element of information with **free format** data processed in similar manner to way human being processes **free format** data.

Dwg.3/22

Title Terms: FREE; FORMAT; DATA; PROCESS; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROCESS; FREE; FORMAT; DATA; PRODUCE; TEXT; OBJECT; ASSOCIATE; FREE; FORMAT; DATA; TEXT; OBJECT; COMPONENT; NODE; CONTAIN; ATTRIBUTE; TYPE; IDENTIFY; ELEMENT; FREE; FORMAT; TEXT; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00; G06F-017/20

File Segment: EPI

19/5/48 (Item 40 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012166214 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-583126/199849

XRPX Acc No: N98-454355

**Information retrieval system using ranking algorithm - displays identifiers in alternative order determined by multiple contribution component values, during execution of recording process**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: BYRD R J; PRAGER J M; RAVIN Y; WEGMAN M N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5826260	A	19981020	US 95570149	A	19951211	199849 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95570149 A 19951211

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5826260	A	14	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5826260 A

The system has a display unit to display multiple selected documents having an **identifier**. Multiple query **elements** derived from a query, are used to select documents. Several contribution **components** associated with selected document, shows the contribution of query **elements** in ranking the documents. The **identifiers** are displayed in order of rank. Another display unit (200A) displays the **identifiers** in an alternative order determined by multiple contribution component values, during execution of recording process.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to identify document relating to

information queries. Manipulates properties of query result. Allows user to override overall rank to give more importance to query than to ranking algorithm.

Dwg.3C/6

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; RANK; ALGORITHM; DISPLAY; IDENTIFY; ALTERNATIVE; ORDER; DETERMINE; MULTIPLE; CONTRIBUTE; COMPONENT; VALUE; EXECUTE; **RECORD** ; PROCESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/49 (Item 41 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011786116 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-203026/199818

XRPX Acc No: N98-161736

Database information retrieving apparatus with index production function  
- in which record pointer is produced in database, based on front ID and record ID synthesized by index producing unit

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10055373	A	19980224	JP 93154760	A	19850812	199818 B
			JP 97153340	A	19850812	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93154760 A 19850812; JP 97153340 A 19850812

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10055373	A	6	G06F-017/30	Div ex application JP 93154760

Abstract (Basic): JP 10055373 A

The apparatus consists of an index producing unit (2) which synthesizes a front ID and record ID. A record pointer is produced within the database, based on the front ID and the record ID. **Attribute** value registered in a record and record pointer is matched, and an index is registered.

During information **retrieval** , the index common to several tables is **searched** . The record which corresponds to a record pointer is retrieved even if the same record exists in several tables.

**ADVANTAGE** - Searches attribute value registered in records of multiple tables, at high speed.

Dwg.1/9

Title Terms: DATABASE; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; APPARATUS; INDEX; PRODUCE; FUNCTION; RECORD; POINT; PRODUCE; DATABASE; BASED; FRONT; ID; RECORD; ID; INDEX; PRODUCE; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/50 (Item 42 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011366494 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1997-344401/199732

XRPX Acc No: N97-285659

**Persistent application object base building - generating reference to each object in object base collection from third key and one or more system identifiers**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC ); IBM CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: COPELAND G P

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2309326	A	19970723	GB 97352	A	19970109	199732 B
JP 9244896	A	19970919	JP 972136	A	19970109	199748
US 5809506	A	19980915	US 96589230	A	19960122	199844
GB 2309326	B	20000920	GB 97352	A	19970109	200047

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96589230 A 19960122

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2309326	A		20	G06F-017/30	
JP 9244896	A		8	G06F-009/44	
US 5809506	A			G06F-017/30	
GB 2309326	B			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2309326 A

The method involves naming an object base collection of objects. E.g. each object is named relative to a first collection of objects using a first key for assigning, to each new object to be added to the object base collection, a second key. A third key is generated from the first and second keys. Each object is stored with the associated keys. Further it requires generating a reference to each object in the object base collection from the third key and one or more system identifiers. An instance of an object collection in a database client is further created

The method further entails identifying a class of each object in the object collection to the instance collection. A stream class is generated for persistence of element objects. Subsequently it includes identifying to the instance collection a mapping between its attributes that are persistent and the corresponding database fields.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In information handling systems. Overhead is reduced since collection and its elements are in database client and collection knows correct database and does database connect.

Dwg.4/4

Title Terms: PERSISTENT; APPLY; OBJECT; BASE; BUILD; GENERATE; REFERENCE; OBJECT; OBJECT; BASE; COLLECT; THIRD; KEY; ONE; MORE; SYSTEM; IDENTIFY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/51 (Item 43 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011293792 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1997-271697/199724

XRPX Acc No: N97-225224

**Identifying textual documents and multimedia files corresponding to search topic - accepting query and returning single search results list**

having text and multimedia information

Patent Assignee: INFONAUTICS CORP (INFO-N)

Inventor: BARR T; BEATTIE J T; HUSICK L A; KOPELMAN J; KRUPIT M S; MORGAN H  
; WATKEYS E H; WEINBERGER M I

Number of Countries: 024 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9710537	A2	19970320	WO 96US15664	A	19960913	199724 B
AU 9672026	A	19970401	AU 9672026	A	19960913	199730
WO 9710537	A3	19970424	WO 96US15664	A	19960913	199731
US 5659742	A	19970819	US 95528683	A	19950915	199739
US 5675788	A	19971007	US 95529233	A	19950915	199746
US 5742816	A	19980421	US 95529250	A	19950915	199823

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95529250 A 19950915; US 95528683 A  
19950915; US 95529233 A 19950915

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; US 5241671; US 5404435; US 5404506; US 5524193

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9710537	A2	E	90	G06F-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AU CA CN JP MX NZ

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC  
NL PT SE

AU 9672026	A			G06F-019/00	Based on patent WO 9710537
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US 5659742	A		43	G06F-017/30	
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US 5675788	A		44	G06F-017/30	
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US 5742816	A		43	G06F-017/30	
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WO 9710537	A3			G06F-000/00	
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9710537 A

The method for identifying textual documents and multimedia files involves storing a number of document and multimedia records each of which represent a document or multimedia file. The document records have associated text information fields, each of which represents text from one of the textual documents, and the multimedia records have multimedia information fields representing only digital video or audio information and associated text fields, each representing text associated with one of the multimedia information fields.

A single search query corresponding to the search topic is received pref in a natural language format, and an index database is searched in accordance with the single search query to simultaneously identify document records and multimedia records related to the single search query. A search result list having entries representing both textual documents and multimedia files related to the single search query is generated in accordance with the document records and the multimedia records identified by the index database search. Text or digital video or audio information corresponding to the search topic is retrieved by selecting entries from the search result list.

USE - Automated multi-user system for identifying and retrieving text and multi-media files from various publisher sources.

ADVANTAGE - Enables searching and retrieval of library or database to identify text documents and multimedia files relevant to query.

Dwg.4/12

Title Terms: IDENTIFY; TEXT; DOCUMENT; FILE; CORRESPOND; SEARCH; TOPIC;

ACCEPT; QUERY; RETURN; SINGLE; SEARCH; RESULT; LIST; TEXT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; G06F-017/30 ; G06F-019/00

File Segment: EPI

S11	82	S10 AND S3
S12	7483	S6(5N)S5
S13	22	S12 AND S4
S14	1649	S8 AND (S1 OR S2)
S15	176	S14 AND S3
S16	8	S14 AND S4
S17	92	S14 AND S5
S18	205	S9 OR S11 OR S13 OR S16 OR S17
S19	103	S18 NOT PY>1997
S20	88	RD (unique items)
S21	87	S20 NOT PD=19970422:20000422

? show file

File 2:INSPEC 1898-2005/Nov W1  
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File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Nov W2  
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File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Oct  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2005/Nov 13  
(c) 2005 The New York Times

File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2005/Nov 11  
(c) 2005 The New York Times

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Feb  
(c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc

21/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07456028 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-02-6160J-015

**Title: Querying documents in object databases**

Author(s): Abiteboul, S.; Cluet, S.; Christophides, V.; Milo, T.; Moerkotte, G.; Simeon, J.

Author Affiliation: Inst. Nat. de Recherche en Inf. et Autom., Le Chesnay, France

Journal: International Journal on Digital Libraries vol.1, no.1 p. 5-19

Publisher: Springer-Verlag,

Publication Date: April 1997 Country of Publication: Germany

CODEN: IJDIFR ISSN: 1432-5012

SICI: 1432-5012(199704)1:1L5:QDOD;1-E

Material Identity Number: H423-1999-001

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1432-5012/97/\$2.00+0.20

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We consider the problem of storing and accessing documents (SGML and HTML, in particular) using **database** technology. To specify the **database** image of documents, we use structuring schemas that consist of grammars annotated with **database** programs. To **query** documents, we introduce an extension of OQL, the ODMG standard **query** language for object databases. Our extension (named OQL-doc) allows us to **query** documents without a precise knowledge of their structure using in particular generalized path expressions and pattern matching. This allows us to introduce in a declarative language (in the style of SQL or OQL), navigational and information retrieval styles of accessing data. **Query** processing in the context of documents and path expressions leads to challenging implementation issues. We extend an object algebra with new operators to deal with generalized path expressions. We then consider two essential complementary optimization techniques. We show that almost standard **database** optimization techniques can be used to answer **queries** without having to load the entire document into the **database**. We also consider the interaction of full-**text indexes** (e.g., inverted files) with standard **database** collection indexes (e.g., B-trees) that provide important speed-up. (44 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: object-oriented databases; pattern matching; **query** languages; **query** processing

Identifiers: document querying; object databases; document storage; document access; structuring schemas; grammars; **database** programs; OQL; ODMG standard **query** language; generalized path expressions; pattern matching; declarative language; navigational styles; information retrieval styles; object algebra; optimization techniques; full-**text indexes**; **database** collection indexes

Class Codes: C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C6140D (High level languages)

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21/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07269925 INSPEC Abstract Number: A1999-14-8715B-026, C1999-07-7330-251

**Title: SEALS: a System for Easy Analysis of Lots of Sequences**

Author(s): Walker, D.R.; Koonin, E.V.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Biol., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, USA

Conference Title: ISMB-97. Proceedings Fifth International Conference on Intelligent Systems for Molecular Biology p.333-9

Editor(s): Gaasterland, T.; Karp, P.; Karplus, K.; Ouzounis, C.; Sander, C.; Valencia, A.

Publisher: AAAI Press, Menlo Park, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA xi+371 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX-1998-03514

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Intelligent Systems for Molecular Biology

Conference Date: 21-26 June 1997 Conference Location: Halkidiki, Greece

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents a system of programs designed to facilitate sequence analysis projects involving large amounts of data. SEALS (System for Easy Analysis of Lots of Sequences) is a logically organized set of flexible, easily modifiable research tools, designed to run on open systems. Its functionality is divided into approximately 50 commands which follow consistent syntax and semantics; wrappers are also provided for commonly-used sequence analysis software to effect similar syntax for these programs. SEALS includes software for: retrieving sequence information, scripting database search tools such as BLAST and MoST, viewing and analyzing search outputs, searching in and processing nucleotide and protein sequences using regular expressions, and constructing rational predictions of protein features. The system is designed to provide modular elements which can be combined, modified and integrated with other methods in order to quickly design and execute computer experiments for sequence analysis projects at the scale of whole genomes. (28 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: biology computing; computer aided analysis; genetics; macromolecules; molecular biophysics; molecular configurations; open systems; physics computing; sequences

Identifiers: SEALS; molecular sequence analysis; modifiable research tools; open systems; functionality; commands; syntax; semantics; wrappers; sequence information retrieval; database search tool scripting; BLAST; MoST; search output viewing; search output analysis; nucleotide sequences; protein sequences; regular expressions; protein feature prediction; modular elements; computer experiments; genomes

Class Codes: A8715B (Biomolecular structure, configuration, conformation, and active sites); A3620E (Macromolecular constitution (chains and sequences)); C7330 (Biology and medical computing); C7320 (Physics and chemistry computing); C6150N (Distributed systems software)

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21/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06837758 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9804-6160S-006

Title: MALCBR: content-based retrieval of image databases at multiple abstraction levels

Author(s): Castelli, V.; Chung-Sheng Li; Bergman, L.D.

Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.3229 p.244-53

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA  
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X  
SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3229L:244:MCBR;1-Z  
Material Identity Number: C574-98011  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/97/\$10.00  
Conference Title: Multimedia Storage and Archiving Systems II  
Conference Sponsor: SPIE  
Conference Date: 3-4 Nov. 1997 Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA  
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Content-based search of large image **database** has received significant attention recently. In this paper, we propose a new framework, multiple abstraction level content based retrieval, for specifying and process content-based retrieval queries on databases of images, time series, or video data. This framework allows search targets to be expressed in an object-based fashion, that allows the extensible specification of arbitrarily complex queries. In our approach, the search targets are either simple objects, specified at multiple levels of abstraction, or composite objects, defined as collections of relation on the **elements** of a set of simple objects. During the **search**, simple objects at the semantic level are **retrieved** from **database** tables, **feature** level objects are computed using pre-extracted **features**, appropriately indexed, and pixel level objects are extracted from the raw data. Composite objects are computed at query execution time. This framework, provides a powerful mechanism for specifying complicated search target and enable efficient processing of filtering of the search results. (17 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: image classification; information retrieval; object-oriented programming; time series; visual databases

Identifiers: MALCBR; content-based retrieval; image databases; multiple abstraction levels; process content-based retrieval queries; time series; video data; object-based fashion; arbitrarily complex queries; composite objects; feature level objects; query execution time

Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques)

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21/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06831706 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9803-7230-015

Title: **Enigma's Insight into Information 3.5**

Author(s): Ellerin, S.

Journal: EMedia Professional vol.10, no.4 p.104-6

Publisher: Online Inc,

Publication Date: April 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: EMPRFN ISSN: 1090-946X

SICI: 1090-946X(199704)10:4L:104:EIII;1-6

Material Identity Number: F339-98001

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1090-946X/97/\$2.00+00.20

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

Abstract: The paper presents a review of Insight into Information 3.5. Its appealing and powerful graphical user interface enables electronic publishers to develop sophisticated databases with automatic indexing and plentiful presentation, distribution, and **query**-based searching options. By giving an Insight publisher control over a program's titles, buttons,

and wallpaper, Enigma lets you make a dramatic entrance into every product you create. An Insight **database** builds a full- **text index** of all documents in the **database** , which allows users to search all of the information inside. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: document handling; electronic publishing; full-text databases; graphical user interfaces; software reviews

Identifiers: Enigma; Insight into Information; software review; graphical user interface; electronic publishing; databases; automatic indexing;

**query** -based searching; full- **text index** ; document handling

Class Codes: C7230 (Publishing and reproduction); C7250L (Non-bibliographic retrieval systems); C6180G (Graphical user interfaces); C6130D (Document processing techniques)

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21/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06769379 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9801-6140C-368, C9801-1250-173

**Title: Recognition System Rapid Application Prototyping Tool**

Author(s): Mills, S.A.; Karins, J.P.; Dydyk, R.B.

Author Affiliation: Litton Data Syst., Agoura Hills, CA, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA)

vol.3073 p.202-13

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3073L:202:RSRA;1-D

Material Identity Number: C574-97084

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 2488 9/97/\$10.00

Conference Title: Optical Pattern Recognition VIII

Conference Sponsor: SPIE

Conference Date: 22-23 April 1997 Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The Recognition System Rapid Application Prototyping Tool (RSRAPT) evaluates Miniature Ruggedized Optical Correlator (MROC/sup TM/) module configurations and assesses usage feasibility in systems such as missile seekers. RSRAPT is a simulation environment for rapidly prototyping, developing, and evaluating recognition systems using MROC technology. It interfaces with OLE compliant Windows applications via standard OLE interfaces. The system has nine key functional **elements** : sensor, detection, segmentation, pre-processor, filter selection, correlator, post-processor, **identifier** , and controller. The RSRAPT is a collection of object oriented server **components** , a client user interface and a recognition system image and image sensor **database** . Server components encapsulate processes typical to any correlator based pattern recognition system. All servers are implemented as Microsoft component object model (COM) objects (OLE automation servers). In addition to system servers, there are two key helper servers. The first is the image server which encapsulates all images, including gray scale images (1-32 bits) and complex images used in the correlator filter plane. The second is the filter generation server, which trains the system on user data by calculating filters for user selected image types. The system has a library of standard image processing routines such as convolution, edge operators,

clustering algorithms, median filtering, morphological operators such as erosion and dilation, connected components, region growing, and adaptive thresholding. This paper describes the simulator and gives results from diverse applications. (4 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: client-server systems; convolution; digital simulation; electronic engineering computing; image processing equipment; image recognition; image segmentation; mathematical morphology; military equipment; military systems; modules; object detection; object recognition; object-oriented databases; object-oriented methods; optical correlation; spatial filters; target tracking

Identifiers: Recognition System Rapid Application Prototyping Tool; Miniature Ruggedized Optical Correlator module; MROC module; usage feasibility; missile seekers; simulation environment; recognition systems; MROC technology; OLE compliant Windows applications; standard OLE interfaces; morphological operators; segmentation; filter selection; convolution; edge operators; clustering algorithms; object oriented server components; client user interface; recognition system image/image sensor **database** ; correlator based pattern recognition system; Microsoft component object model server implementation; image server; 1 to 32 bit

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B7220 (Signal processing and conditioning equipment and techniques); B4190F (Optical coatings and filters); B0170J (Product packaging); B7950 (Military radar and tracking systems); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C7410D (Electronic engineering computing)

Numerical Indexing: word length 1.0E+00 to 3.2E+01 bit

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21/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06745736 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9712-6160S-036

**Title: The card-box metaphor for human spatial database communication**

Author(s): Shi-Guang Ju; Chapa, S.V.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Jiangsu Univ. of Sci. & Technol., China

Conference Title: 1997 IEEE Pacific Rim Conference on Communications, Computers and Signal Processing, PACRIM. 10 Years Networking the Pacific Rim, 1987-1997 (Cat. No.97CH36060) Part vol.2 p.669-76 vol.2

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxiii+1021 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 3905 3 Material Identity Number: XX97-02375

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 3905 3/97/\$10.00

Conference Title: 1997 IEEE Pacific Rim Conference on Communications, Computers and Signal Processing, PACRIM. 10 Years Networking the Pacific Rim, 1987-1997

Conference Date: 20-22 Aug. 1997 Conference Location: Victoria, BC, Canada

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** This paper proposes a card **query** language (CQL) which allows the end user to retrieve visually entities in a spatial **database** by means of a card-box metaphor. The semantics of an end user **query** is expressed by a combination of cards. For manipulating the representation of **query** results, we offer various modes: graphical, **text** and temporary **object** or all at the same time. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C  
Descriptors: graphical user interfaces; **query** languages; **query** processing; visual databases; visual languages  
Identifiers: card-box metaphor; human spatial **database** communication; card **query** language; CQL; end user **query**; visual retrieval; graphical interface; text interface; temporary object; visualization; programming environment  
Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6140D (High level languages); C6180G (Graphical user interfaces)  
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21/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06710319 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-6160S-017

Title: Content-based search on an MHEG-5 standard-based multimedia database

Author(s): Vieira, M.T.P.; Santos, M.T.P.

Author Affiliation: Univ. Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil

Conference Title: Proceedings. Eighth International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Applications (Cat. No. 97TB100181) p.154-9

Editor(s): Wagner, R.R.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA xvii+770 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 8147 0 Material Identity Number: XX97-02234

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8147 0/97/\$10.00

Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 8th International Conference, DEXA '97. Proceedings

Conference Date: 1-2 Sept. 1997 Conference Location: Toulouse, France

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Some research effort has been made to create environments for multimedia application development. It is desirable to be able to search the information based on the semantic content, rather than only on the raw data available. The authors discuss the approach that has been adopted to carry out content-based search in the multimedia **database** being investigated by the SMmD project. The **database** has been extended aimed at giving support for the retrieval of bitmap, video and **text objects** through some metadata containing semantic information about the objects. The characteristics of the MHEG-5 standard, which were adopted as a reference in that project, are presented. (17 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: multimedia computing; **query** processing

Identifiers: content-based search; MHEG-5 standard-based multimedia **database**; multimedia application development environments; information searching; semantic content; SMmD project; **text object** retrieval; video object retrieval; bitmap object retrieval; metadata; semantic information

Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6130M (Multimedia)

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21/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06601986 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9707-7140-122

Title: MultiSearch-a search tool for literature retrieval

Author(s): Ahlfeldt, H.; Lanhammar, E.; Wigertz, O.  
 Author Affiliation: Linköping Univ., Sweden  
 Conference Title: Medical Informatics Europe '96: Human Facets in  
 Information Technologies p.619-23  
 Editor(s): Brender, J.; Christensen, J.P.; Scherrer, J.-R.; McNair, P.  
 Publisher: IOS Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: Netherlands  
 xxviii+1122 pp.  
 Material Identity Number: XX97-00320  
 Conference Title: Proceedings of Medical Informatics Europe '96 (ISBN 90  
 5199 278 5)  
 Conference Date: 1996 Conference Location: Copenhagen, Denmark  
 Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
 Treatment: Practical (P)  
 Abstract: The paper reports on the design and implementation of a search  
 tool for access to the Elhill family of databases. The architecture is in  
 principle similar to other existing client/server based search  
 applications for literature retrieval, but offers a series of important  
 features in relation to access to Swedish databases as well as to major  
 international databases. The system offers a uniform search form which is  
 initialised with search elements and access methods depending on the  
 chosen database structure. The search form could be adapted according to  
 the users search experience and utilises in its full power all available  
 access elements and search strategies offered in the different databases.  
 The paper also discusses similarities and differences compared to other  
 search tools and indicates possible future directions. (11 Refs)  
 Subfile: C  
 Descriptors: client-server systems; medical information systems; online  
 front-ends; query formulation  
 Identifiers: search tool; literature retrieval; Elhill database family;  
 MultiSearch; client/server based search applications; Swedish databases;  
 international databases; uniform search form; search elements; access  
 methods; database structure; user search experience; search strategies  
 Class Codes: C7140 (Medical administration); C6150N (Distributed systems  
 software); C7250N (Front end systems for online searching)  
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21/5/9 (Item 9 from file:(2))  
 DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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 06579232 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9706-6210R-035, C9706-6160S-017  
 Title: Multi-media indexing over the Web  
 Author(s): Agnew, B.; Zhengyu Wang; Faloutsos, C.; Welch, D.  
 Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Maryland Univ., College Park,  
 MD, USA  
 Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical  
 Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA)  
 vol.3022 p.72-83  
 Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,  
 Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA  
 CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X  
 SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3022L:72:MMIO;1-0  
 Material Identity Number: C574-97040  
 U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 2433 1/97/\$10.00  
 Conference Title: Storage and Retrieval for Image and Video Databases V  
 Conference Sponsor: SPIE; Soc. Imaging Sci. & Technol  
 Conference Date: 13-14 Feb. 1997 Conference Location: San Jose, CA,  
 USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: There has been work on **database** systems that can retrieve multimedia objects by their content. We are extending this work by using the World Wide Web (WWW) as a source and as a storage medium for multimedia objects, much like current **text** search engines do for textual information. A system that can access all types of multimedia objects by their content is a formidable task, and improvements are constantly being made to indexing techniques. We have taken an important first step in demonstrating the viability of this technique while laying the groundwork for a larger, more capable system. We have implemented a simple indexing scheme while concentrating on building the infrastructure to support this system. Our system can retrieve references to images on the WWW, index those images and store those images using spatial access methods. We then use **query** by example to find a set of images on the WWW that resemble our **query** image. Due to its design, it is easy to include additional context features, substitute different indexing schemes and add other types of multimedia to our system, like time sequences, voice and video. (20 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: indexing; Internet; multimedia systems; **query** processing; visual databases

Identifiers: multimedia indexing; World Wide Web; multimedia object retrieval; search engines; support infrastructure; image references; spatial access methods; **query** by example; context features; image indexing schemes; time sequences; voice; video; spatial databases; content-based retrieval

Class Codes: B6210R (Multimedia communications); B6210L (Computer communications); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C5620W (Other computer networks); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C6130M (Multimedia); C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C7210 (Information services and centres)

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21/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06469984 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9704-0130L-002, C9702-7320-065

Title: **CRYSTMET-the NRCC metals crystallographic data file**

Author(s): Wood, G.H.; Rodgers, J.R.; Gough, S.R.; Villars, P.

Author Affiliation: Canadian Sci. Numeric Database Service, Nat. Res. Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Journal: Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Conference Title: J. Res. Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. (USA) vol.101, no.3 p.205-15

Publisher: Natl. Inst. Standards & Technol,

Publication Date: May-June 1996 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JRITEF ISSN: 1044-677X

SICI: 1044-677X(199605/06)101:3L:205:CNMC;1-R

Material Identity Number: M948-96005

Conference Title: NIST Workshop on Crystallographic Databases

Conference Date: 29-30 Aug. 1995 Conference Location: Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: CRYSTMET is a computer-readable **database** of critically evaluated crystallographic data for metals (including alloys,

intermetallics and minerals) accompanied by pertinent chemical, physical and bibliographic information. It currently contains about 60000 entries and covers the literature exhaustively from 1913. Scientific editing of the abstracted entries, consisting of numerous automated and manual checks, is done to ensure consistency with related, previously published studies, to assign structure types where necessary and to help guarantee the accuracy of the data and related information. Analyses of the entries and their distribution across key journals as a function of time show interesting trends in the complexity of the compounds studied as well as in the elements they contain. Two applications of CRYSTMET are the identification of unknowns and the prediction of properties of materials. CRYSTMET is available either online or via license of a private copy from the Canadian Scientific Numeric Database Service (CAN/SND). The indexed online search and analysis system is easy and economical to use yet fast and powerful. Development of a new system is under way combining the capabilities of ORACLE with the flexibility of a modern interface based on the Netscape browsing tool. (7 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: alloys; bibliographic systems; chemistry computing; collections of physical data; crystal structure; crystallography; information services; metals; physics computing; scientific information systems

Identifiers: CRYSTMET; computer-readable database ; NRCC metals crystallographic data file; identification of unknowns; prediction of material properties; indexed online search and analysis system; Netscape browsing tool; alloys; intermetallics; search system; structural data; bibliographic information; physical information; chemical information

Class Codes: A0130L (Collections of physical data, tables); A6155F (Specific structure of metallic elements); A6155H (Specific structure of alloys); C7320 (Physics and chemistry computing); C7250C (Bibliographic retrieval systems)

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21/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06414943 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9612-6120-016

Title: Hierarchies of indices for text searching

Author(s): Baeza-Yates, R.; Barbosa, E.F.; Ziviani, N.

Author Affiliation: Dept. de Ciencias de la Comput., Chile Univ., Santiago, Chile

Journal: Information Systems vol.21, no.6 p.497-514

Publisher: Elsevier,

Publication Date: Sept. 1996 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: INSYPD6 ISSN: 0306-4379

SICI: 0306-4379(199609)21:6L.497:HITS;1-3

Material Identity Number: I275-96007

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0306-4379/96/\$15.00+0.00

Document Number: S0306-4379(96)00025-7

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Experimental (X)

Abstract: We present an efficient implementation of a recently known index for text databases, when the database is stored on secondary storage devices such as magnetic or optical disks. The implementation is built on top of a new and simple index for texts called PAT array (or suffix array). Considering that text searching in a large database spends most of the time accessing external storage devices, we propose additional index structures and searching algorithms for PAT arrays that reduce the

number of disk accesses. We present two index structures: a two-level hierarchy model that uses main memory and one level of external storage (magnetic or optical devices) and a three-level hierarchy model that uses main memory and two levels of external storage (magnetic and optical devices). Performance improvement is achieved in both models by storing most of the higher index levels in faster memories, thus reducing accesses in the slowest devices in the hierarchy. Analytical and experimental results are presented for both models. For 160 megabytes of text stored on CD-ROM disk the two-level model using 2 megabytes of main memory costs 20% of the PAT array used as a single level. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CD-ROMs; data structures; full-text databases; indexing; query processing; software performance evaluation; very large databases

Identifiers: text searching; index; text databases; secondary storage devices; magnetic disks; optical disks; PAT array; suffix array; large database; external storage device; searching algorithms; disk access; two-level hierarchy model; main memory; external storage; three-level hierarchy model; performance improvement; experimental results; CD-ROM; main memory costs

Class Codes: C6120 (File organisation); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

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21/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06377503 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9611-6140C-009, C9611-5260B-004

**Title: An effective algorithm for tank objects identification in a complex background**

Author(s): Xiong Yan; Peng Jiexiong; Ding Mingyue

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Pattern Recognition, Huazhong Univ. of Sci. & Technol., Wuhan, China

Journal: High Technology Letters (English Language Edition) vol.2, no.1 p.68-71

Publisher: Editorial Dept. High Technol. Lett,

Publication Date: June 1996 Country of Publication: China

CODEN: HTLEFC ISSN: 1006-6748

SICI: 1006-6748(199606)2:1L:68:EATO;1-P

Material Identity Number: E385-96003

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)

**Abstract:** An effective algorithm for tank objects identification in a complex background that features the perceptual organization is proposed. With a multi-window architecture, the algorithm consists of two parts: coarse recognition and detailed recognition. Based on prior knowledge, coarse recognition scans the entire image data, then gets the target-kernel and its interested window to direct detailed processing. Moreover, the detailed recognition executes a depth-first search which retrieves locally around the target-kernel in the window according to the similarity measure rule. Experimental results show that the algorithm can identify tank objects in a complicated scene effectively. (4 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: image processing; knowledge based systems; object detection; search problems

Identifiers: tank objects identification; complex background; perceptual organization; multiwindow architecture; knowledge based coarse recognition; detailed recognition; image data; target kernel; depth-first search; similarity measure rule; experimental results

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal

processing); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques);  
C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques)  
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21/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06273751 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9607-7130-008

Title: **Computer image retrieval by features: selecting the best facial features for suspect identification systems**

Author(s): Lee, E.; Whalen, T.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Manage. Sci., St. Mary's Univ., Halifax, NS, Canada

Conference Title: CIKM 94. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management p.105-11

Editor(s): Adam, N.R.; Bhargava, B.K.; Yesha, Y.

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA xiv+465 pp.

ISBN: 0 89791 674 3 Material Identity Number: XX94-02529

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 674 3/94/0011.\$3.50

Conference Title: Proceedings of Conference on Information and Knowledge Managements

Conference Sponsor: ACM; AAAI; CAIT/NIST; NSF; et al

Conference Date: 28 Nov.-2 Dec. 1994 Conference Location: Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Correct suspect identification of known offenders by witnesses deteriorates rapidly as more are examined in mugshot albums. Feature approaches, where mugshots are displayed in order of similarity to witnesses' descriptions, increase identification success by reducing this number. System performance depends on selection of system features. Four methods of selecting features are evaluated empirically: theory, random, hill-climbing algorithm, and hybrid. The theory asserts success depends on five properties of system features: informativeness, orthogonality, sufficiency, consistency, and observability. Comparing system performance on the best 10 features selected (from a pool of 90) by each method supports our contention. In four experimental tests of a system with 1000 official mugshots, over 90% of witness searches resulted in photos of target suspects retrieved in the first ten mugshots displayed for examination (using all 90 system features). On average, suspects were retrieved in the first 54, 7, 22, and 70 mugshots when using only the best 10 model features. Hybrid and hill-climbing algorithms did not improve on this performance, and performance of randomly selected sets of 10 features was poor. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: face recognition; feature extraction; police data processing ; query processing; software performance evaluation; visual databases

Identifiers: computer image retrieval; facial feature extraction; suspect identification systems; mugshot albums; system performance; random method; hill-climbing algorithm; photographs; hybrid algorithms; visual database; police

Class Codes: C7130 (Public administration); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques)

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21/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06242595 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9605-6130D-015

Title: Applying a flexible OODBMS-IRS-coupling to structured document handling

Author(s): Volz, M.; Aberer, K.; Bohm, K.

Author Affiliation: GMD-IPSI, Darmstadt, Germany

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference on Data Engineering (Cat. No.96CB35888) p.10-19

Editor(s): Su, S.Y.W.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA xx+678 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 7240 4 Material Identity Number: XX96-00892

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063-6382/96/\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference on Data Engineering

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Data Eng

Conference Date: 26 Feb.-1 March 1996 Conference Location: New Orleans, LA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: In document management systems, it is desirable to provide content-based access to documents going beyond regular expression search in addition to access based on structural characteristics or associated attributes. We present a new approach for coupling OODBMSs (object-oriented database management systems) and IRSs (information retrieval systems) that provides enhanced flexibility and functionality as compared to coupling approaches reported from the literature. Our approach allows one to decide freely to which document collections, that are used as retrieval context, document objects belong, which text contents they provide for retrieval, and how they derive their associated retrieval values, either directly from the retrieval machine or from the values of related objects. Especially, we show how, in this approach, different strategies can be applied to hierarchically structured documents, possibly avoiding redundancy and IRS or OODBMS peculiarities. Content-based and structural queries can be freely combined within the OODBMS query language. (29 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: application program interfaces; document handling; information retrieval systems; object-oriented databases; query languages; redundancy

Identifiers: flexible OODBMS-IRS coupling; structured document handling; content-based access; document management systems; regular expression search; structural characteristics; object-oriented database management systems; information retrieval systems; functionality; document collections; retrieval context; text contents; associated retrieval values; hierarchically structured documents; redundancy; content-based queries; structural queries; query language

Class Codes: C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

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21/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06178928 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9603-7250R-015

Title: Image/text automatic indexing and retrieval system using context

**vector approach**

Author(s): Qing, K.P.; Caid, W.R.; Ren, C.; McCabe, P.  
Author Affiliation: HNC Inc., San Diego, CA, USA  
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA)  
vol.2606 p.372-9  
Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,  
Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA  
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X  
SICI: 0277-786X(1995)2606L:372:ITAI;1-J  
Material Identity Number: C574-96014  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 1970 2/95/\$6.00  
Conference Title: Digital Image Storage and Archiving Systems  
Conference Sponsor: SPIE  
Conference Date: 25-26 Oct. 1995 Conference Location: Philadelphia, PA, USA  
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Thousands of documents and images are generated daily both on and off line on the information superhighway and other media. Storage technology has improved rapidly to handle these data but indexing this information is becoming very costly. HNC Software Inc. has developed a technology for automatic indexing and retrieval of free text and images. This technique is demonstrated and is based on the concept of "context vectors" which encode a succinct representation of the associated text and features of sub-image. We describe the Automated Librarian System (ALS) which was designed for free text indexing and the Image Content Addressable Retrieval System (ICARS) which extends the technique from the text domain into the image domain. Both systems have the ability to automatically assign indices for a new document and/or image based on the content similarities in the database. ICARS also has the capability to retrieve images based on similarity of content using index terms, text description, and user-generated images as a query without performing segmentation or object recognition. (3 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: indexing; information retrieval; multimedia systems; visual databases

Identifiers: indexing; retrieval system; context vector; documents; images; automatic indexing; free text; Automated Librarian System; free text indexing; Image Content Addressable Retrieval System; index terms; text description; image retrieval; image indexing; text retrieval; text indexing

Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases)

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21/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06086577 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-7250R-005

Title: Information retrieval by self-organizing maps

Author(s): Rozmus, J.M.

Author Affiliation: Smart Syst., USA

Conference Title: 16th National Online Meeting Proceedings - 1995 p. 349-54

Editor(s): Williams, M.E.

Publisher: Learned Inf, Medford, NJ, USA

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA xii+431 pp.

Conference Title: Proceedings 16th National Online Meeting  
Conference Sponsor: Learned Inf.  
Conference Date: 2-4 May 1995 Conference Location: New York, NY, USA  
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The self-organizing map (SOM) is a neural network algorithm that can arrange vectors of arbitrary dimension in a one-dimensional map according to an arbitrary definition of similarity without supervision. This paper explains how a SOM can be used to map word content vectors, representing corresponding bibliographic references or full-text articles, into an index space. The fully-trained SOM generates one or several indices to the textual references when a user provides some text, indicating his interests, as input. These indices point to regions of the database containing all of the textual references having similar statistical word content to the text provided by the user. Thus a full set of relevance-ranked references are found using only one, or at most several, accesses to the database. This SOM sorting and indexing method is compared to some standard techniques with respect to computer resources, precision, recall, and ease of use. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information retrieval; query processing; self-organising feature maps

Identifiers: neural net; self-organizing map; information retrieval; neural network algorithm; vectors; arbitrary dimension; one-dimensional map; similarity; word content vector; bibliographic references; full-text article; index space; database searching; self organising feature map

Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C5290 (Neural computing techniques)

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21/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06074270 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9511-6130M-037

Title: STORM: structural and temporal object-oriented multimedia database system

Author(s): Adiba, M.

Author Affiliation: Lab. de Genie Inf., IMAG, Grenoble, France

Conference Title: Proceedings. International Workshop on Multi-Media Database Management Systems (Cat. No.95TB8125) p.12-19

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA x+162 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 7168 8

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 7168 8/95/\$04.00

Conference Title: Proceedings. International Workshop on Multi-Media Database Management Systems

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc.; New York State Center for Adv. Technol. Comput. Appl. & Software (CASE); Syracuse Univ.; IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Multimedia Comput.; IEEE SIG Multimedia; ACM SIG Multimedia

Conference Date: 28-30 Aug. 1995 Conference Location: Blue Mountain Lake, NY, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The STORM DBMS integrates structural and temporal aspects for building different presentations of multimedia objects (i.e. text, audio, image, video). We integrate structural operators (e.g. tuple, list, set) and temporal relationships (e.g. before, after, equal) for defining

multimedia presentations. Temporal aspects are modeled through the notion of Temporal Shadow which incorporates free or bound durations and/or delays. Our approach provides sequential and parallel presentations synchronizing different objects. These presentations are themselves stored as **database** objects and can be derived automatically from the schema, updated and **queried**. (33 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: multimedia computing; object-oriented databases; temporal databases

Identifiers: STORM DBMS; structural and temporal object-oriented multimedia **database** system; temporal aspects; multimedia objects; structural operators; temporal relationships; multimedia presentations; Temporal Shadow; bound durations; parallel presentations; **database** objects

Class Codes: C6130M (Multimedia); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C6160Z (Other DBMS)

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21/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06059767 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9511-6160J-024

Title: **Relevance calculation of text object query**

Author(s): Liu Bingyi

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Autom., Ordnance Eng. Acad., Shijiazhang, China

Journal: Mini-Micro Systems vol.16, no.7 p.26-31

Publication Date: July 1995 Country of Publication: China

CODEN: XWJXEH ISSN: 1000-1220

Language: Chinese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We introduce the concepts of signature file, symbolic object model and timestamp ordering into the design of **text object query** system, and put forward some algorithms and methods, which can be used to calculate the relevance between a user **query** and a **text object** based on indexing vocabulary set and to solve the decision problem of synonym equivalence by the word identification and to enhance the system efficiency in time and space using relevance feedback data that has been collected from set of **queries**. By the techniques of timestamp ordering, we end the paper by considering the optimization tactics and the logical implementation of **text object query** in the **text**-oriented **database** management system (FIMS). (4 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: indexing; object-oriented databases; relevance feedback

Identifiers: relevance calculation; **text object query**; signature file; symbolic object model; timestamp ordering; indexing vocabulary; relevance feedback data; text-oriented **database** management system

Class Codes: C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

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21/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05978861 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9508-7840-001

Title: **Automatic conflation of digital maps**

Author(s): Deretsky, Z.; Rdony, U.  
 Author Affiliation: Etak, Inc., Menlo Park, CA, USA  
 p.16, A-27  
 Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA  
 Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA viii+832 pp.  
 ISBN: 0 7803 1235 X  
 U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 1235 X/93/\$3.00  
 Conference Title: Proceedings of VNIS '93 - Vehicle Navigation and Information Systems Conference  
 Conference Date: 12-15 Oct. 1993 Conference Location: Ottawa, Ont., Canada  
 Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
 Treatment: Practical (P)  
 Abstract: A consolidation method for combining geometrical and **attribute** data from two digital map sources, A and B, into one, ultimate map is described. This method is called "conflation" and its requires **identification** of the matching **elements** on both maps: vertices, arcs, and areas. Conflation generally consists of two parts (automatic and manual). The method is based on the usage of the chains of arcs in order to determine the matching intersections between them. The chains are formed a priori by using both attribute and geometric properties of the arcs. The intersections are treated as relations between chains and are stored in a simple external relational **database**. (0 Refs)  
 Subfile: C  
 Descriptors: cartography; geographic information systems; merging  
 Identifiers: geometrical data; conflation; digital maps; consolidation method; attribute data; external relational **database**  
 Class Codes: C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6130 (Data handling techniques)  
 Copyright 1995, IEE

21/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 2)  
 DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05950913 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9506-7130-036  
**Title: Computer image retrieval by features : suspect identification**  
 Author(s): Lee, E.; Whalen, T.  
 Author Affiliation: Manage. Sci., St. Mary's Univ., Halifax, NS, Canada  
 p.494-9  
 Publisher: IOS Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: Netherlands xviii+547 pp.  
 Conference Title: Proceedings of INTERCHI '93  
 Conference Sponsor: ACM  
 Conference Date: 24-29 April 1993 Conference Location: Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
 Treatment: Practical (P)  
 Abstract: Correct suspect identification of known offenders by witnesses deteriorates rapidly as more are examined in mugshot albums. Feature approaches, where mugshots are displayed in order of similarity to witnesses' descriptions, attempt to increase identification success by reducing this number. A methodology is proposed for system design and evaluation based on experiments, computer simulations, and four classes of system performance measures: identification performance, retrieval rank, tolerance performance, and feature quality. This was used to develop a system for 640 mugshots of known offenders. In three empirical tests, over 90% of witness **searches** resulted in suspects **retrieved** in the first eight mugshots. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information retrieval; police data processing; visual databases

Identifiers: computer image retrieval; suspect identification; known offenders; feature approaches; mugshot albums; identification success; system performance measures; identification performance; retrieval rank; tolerance performance; feature quality

Class Codes: C7130 (Public administration); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7250R (Information retrieval techniques)

Copyright 1995, IEE

21/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05893009 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9504-7810C-148

Title: Hypertext for law students: a preliminary report on Computer Law on Disk, 2.0

Author(s): Staudt, R.W.; Shiels, R.

Author Affiliation: Chicago-Kent Sch. of Law., Illinois Inst. of Technol., IL, USA

Journal: Informatica e Diritto no.2 p.307-16

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: Italy

CODEN: IDIRDZ ISSN: 0390-0975

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We describe the setting within which we built and tested our VIEWS 3.0 electronic course kit, Computer Law on Disk 2.0. We also identify five key objectives we seek to achieve and comment on the suitability of VIEWS 3.0 as a platform for electronic course kits that meet these objectives. We prepared Computer Law on Disk 2.0 during the summer of 1993 and distributed it to all students at the beginning of the fall semester on our small computers. Each of the five sections of the course kit, (Torts, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Privacy) contained court opinions and short readings, that, in all, constituted approximately 7,000 paragraphs of text and headings. When indexed within VIEWS 3.0, the readings used approximately two megabytes of disk storage. The VIEWS 3.0 platform offers full text Boolean queries to search and browse the readings as well as any added notes or imported text. In addition, a variety of hypertext link tools are available. Each record in a VIEWS 3.0 infobase can be assigned a level with its own color and font and size. Levels are hierarchically nested so that chapters and section headings form expanding and contracting tables of contents if each heading is given the right level designation. This automatic table of contents, or a reference window with a small portion of the table of contents, can be displayed by clicking standard VIEWS 3.0 buttons. The software also contains a rich array of navigational tools: bookmarks, backtrack, show trail, next, and previous, all of which function as their names would indicate. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CD-ROMs; courseware; hypermedia; law administration; multimedia computing

Identifiers: hypertext; law students; Computer Law on Disk 2.0; VIEWS 3.0 electronic course kit; court opinions; short readings; full text Boolean queries; searching; browsing; imported text; hypertext link tools; automatic contents table; reference window; software; navigational tools

Class Codes: C7810C (Computer-aided instruction); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6130M (Multimedia); C7130 (Public administration)

Copyright 1995, IEE

Set	Items	Description
S1	4051659	DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR RECORD? ? OR FREE()FORMAT? OR FR- EEFORMAT
S2	2257	TEXT(3N) (OBJECT? ? OR INDEX?? OR INDICES)
S3	6867610	ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES OR COMPONENT? ? OR - FEATURE? ?
S4	867236	ELEMENT? ?
S5	250685	QUERY OR QUERIE? ?
S6	13292	SEARCH?(7N)RETRIEV???
S7	885772	ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDENTIFICATION
S8	68479	S3(S)S4
S9	1999	S8(25N)S1
S10	3	S9(30N)S6
S11	61	S9(S)S5
S12	2	S9(S)S2
S13	11	S11 AND (S2 OR S6 OR S7)
S14	16	S10 OR S13 OR S12

?, show file

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2005/Nov 14  
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(c) 1999 Business Wire

File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30  
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

43738736 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Privacy Compliance and Databases**

David M. Raab

DM REVIEW

June 01, 2005

JOURNAL CODE: TDMR LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 923

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... access to protected data. IBM calls this "active enforcement" and describes a module to intercept **queries** from application systems, rewrite them to comply with privacy policies and return only the permitted...

... meaning you get the same result whichever encryption is applied first, then a name or **ID** number appearing in both files would have the same double-encrypted value and be recognized...

... adds random noise to individual values while preserving accuracy of the aggregated data. "Data de- **identification** using BA k-Anonymity" ensures that a minimum number of records share any unique set...

14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

42614376

**Need for an effective privacy policy**

INDIAN EXPRESS

May 30, 2005

JOURNAL CODE: WINE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1044

... reader's simple query: "Is the personal data on individual's/corporates safe from unscrupulous **elements** ? What is the privacy policy? Can **database** agencies be sued if they are hacked and the data misused?" Although the right to...

... be triggered off by the SRO in case all else fails.'" The controversy over biometric **identification** that is being discussed by a SEBI committee in connection with MAPIN makes the issue...

... privacy, (Database Nation: The Death of Privacy in 21st Century') with specific reference to biometric **identification** . It says, "Biometrics are a powerful means to ascertain somebody's identity, but only for...

... Once a biometric is stored inside a computer, all of the security provided by biometric **identification** is lost. A stored biometric could easily have been copied from another computer, rather than...

... by the people implementing and using biometrics-based systems.'" The direct consequence of copying biometric **identification** is its misuse with nightmarish consequences for the victim. For instance, the misuse of a ...

14/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
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42545492 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Bitform Releases SDK That Identifies and Removes Sensitive Metadata and  
Hidden Information from Microsoft Office Files**  
BUSINESS WIRE  
May 25, 2005  
JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 564

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... today announced the availability of Bitform Secure SDK, a software component with an API for **identification** and removal of more than two dozen metadata and hidden information elements commonly found in...  
... network share information; when SQL query strings can be mined from Excel files - complete with **database** names and stored passwords; or when users gain a false sense of document security when using the Office encryption **feature** , which doesn't necessarily encrypt all of a file's content. A detailed list of...

14/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

34300151 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**AIIM Conference & Expo Exhibitor Profiles**  
BUSINESS WIRE  
March 08, 2004  
JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 4068

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... compliance with current and emerging operational and regulatory compliance requirements for document imaging, capture / indexing, **searching** / **retrieval** , archiving and records management, while incorporating simplicity and ease of installation/use, complemented by robust...description: Work2gether is a single integrated web-based solution that includes collaboration, document lifecycle management, **search** and **retrieval** , and workflow. The XML based software is designed to capture, manage and store information such...industry leader in providing integrated document management solutions built on full-text, enterprise-wide content **search** and **retrieval** . Company: Panini North America Booth/Stand: 1579 Phone: 937.291.2195 E-mail: info@panini...  
... Content Management is the industry's first and only solution supporting all five content management **elements** -- Web content management, document management, **records** management, collaboration and digital asset management -- with a single interface and platform. Flexible and scalable  
...

14/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

32395164 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**DNAPrint(TM) Announces Forensic Eye Color Results at Amsterdam Forensic Meeting**  
PR NEWSWIRE (US)  
November 20, 2003  
JOURNAL CODE: WPRU LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 1229

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... 2.0, which allows for the quantitative measurement of BioGeographical Ancestry (BGA), or the heritable **component** of "race". DNAPrint(TM) introduced a novel **database** system and algorithms to allow investigators to make accurate and objective inferences about certain **elements** of physical appearance from a DNAWitness 2.0 BioGeographical Ancestry admixture profile. The system allows the customer to **query** the **database** with a BGA profile and visualize historically typed samples and to computationally infer values for...

... left at the crime scene and not based on other less-acceptable forms of suspect **identification**."

About DNAPrint(TM) genomics, Inc.

DNAPrint genomics Inc. was founded by a team of scientists...

14/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

27237632 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Bowne Business Solutions Announces Significant Enhancements In JFS Litigator's Notebook(R) 7.5 Litigation Strategy Software**  
PR NEWSWIRE (US)  
January 27, 2003  
JOURNAL CODE: WPRU LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 1057

... support software's OCR capabilities. \* Enhanced integration with IPRO Tech's IPROView(TM) software that **features** "hit highlighting" on images, and enhanced batch printing and production options. Now, when users do a search on the **database** for a key word, they will be able to see that word highlighted on the image of the document as they **retrieve** their **search** results.

14/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

26144530 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Inktomi Unveils Web Search 9; Next-Generation Technology Delivers Significantly Improved Relevance and Innovative User-Centric Search Experience**  
BUSINESS WIRE  
November 20, 2002  
JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 930

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Nov. 20, 2002--Inktomi Corp. (NASDAQ:INKT), a leading provider of Web search and enterprise information retrieval solutions, today unveiled Inktomi(R) Web Search 9, the next generation of its OEM Web search service. Inktomi Web Search 9 combines...

... Suggestion adapts to user behavior over time to correct commonly mistyped words and names. The database for this feature is built from user queries and indexed pages and is not limited to words that appear in dictionaries, better servicing...

...com.

About Inktomi

Based in Foster City, Calif., Inktomi is a leading provider of Web search and enterprise information retrieval products. Inktomi pioneered and is the leading provider of OEM Web search and paid inclusion...

14/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

16333080 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Xytech Systems and eMotion Enter Partnership to Bring Complete Media Management Solutions to the Entertainment Industry**

PR NEWSWIRE

April 24, 2001

JOURNAL CODE: WPRW LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 602

... a 100% web-based fully scalable digital media management application. Xytech's MetaVault(TM) product features a comprehensive database for media content storage, search and retrieval with separate yet integrated tables for titles and elements. In addition, businesses can use the system for additional tracking capabilities outside their walls to...

14/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

06741641 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**BlueStreak.com Introduces Unrivald Advertising Authoring System**

BUSINESS WIRE

August 17, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1065

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... such as PhotoShop. The Designer allows the set-up and invocation of ActionPaks -- compact, downloadable components which deliver additional capabilities to E\*Banners, such as streaming audio, video, special effects, or database-driven information exchange. On-The-Fly Designer makes it easy to create forms to gather...

14/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 610)

DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire

(c) 2005 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

0001288900 I7B9F4A10CD1E11D997ECF8DAC3B1F51C (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Bitform Releases SDK That Identifies and Removes Sensitive Metadata and Hidden Information from Microsoft Office Files**  
Business Wire  
Wednesday, May 25, 2005 T12:57:00Z  
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 584

...today announced the availability of Bitform Secure SDK, a software component with an API for **identification** and removal of more than two dozen metadata and hidden information elements commonly found in...

...issues arise when document metadata contains valid path names and network share information; when SQL **query** strings can be mined from Excel files - complete with **database** names and stored passwords; or when users gain a false sense of document security when using the Office encryption **feature**, which doesn't necessarily encrypt all of a file's content. A detailed list of...

14/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 610)  
DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire  
(c) 2005 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00814209 20021120324B9283 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Inktomi Unveils Web Search 9; Next-Generation Technology Delivers Significantly Improved Relevance and Innovative User-Centric Search Experience**  
Business Wire  
Wednesday, November 20, 2002 08:59 EST  
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 928

TEXT:  
Inktomi Corp.  
(NASDAQ:INKT), a leading provider of Web **search** and enterprise information  
**retrieval** solutions, today unveiled Inktomi(R) Web **Search** 9, the next generation of its OEM Web search service. Inktomi Web Search 9 combines...

...the  
appropriate URL. With Smart Summaries, the search engine analyzes the user intent of the **query** to return a contextual (computer-generated page fragments containing keywords), editorial (synopsis written by a...

...Suggestion adapts to user behavior  
over time to correct commonly mistyped words and names. The **database** for this **feature** is built from user **queries** and indexed pages and is not limited to words that appear in dictionaries, better servicing...

...com.

About Inktomi

Based in Foster City, Calif., Inktomi is a leading provider of Web **search**

and  
enterprise information retrieval products. Inktomi pioneered and is the  
leading provider of OEM Web search and paid inclusion...

14/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 610)  
DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire  
(c) 2005 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00737774 20020627178B1365 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Systinet Announces WASP 4.0 Web Services Suite With New Pricing Structure**  
Business Wire  
Thursday, June 27, 2002 09:02 EDT  
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 1,378

...the older UDDI V1  
standard. WASP UDDI supports various UDDI client implementations, including  
UDDI4J.

New Features and Enhancements -  
- Industry's Broadest Support for Database Engines and Application  
Servers  
WASP UDDI easily fits within an existing IT infrastructure.  
WASP UDDI...

...are inline with proposed UDDI v3 specifications.  
- SuperInquiry  
WASP UDDI supports an extended set of query functions that  
provide a much broader range of search options and simple  
retrieval capabilities.  
WASP Developer

WASP Developer makes it easy for developers to create, debug, and deploy...

14/3,K/13 (Item 4 from file: 610)  
DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire  
(c) 2005 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00091222 19990817229B1131 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**BlueStreak.com Introduces Unrivaled Advertising Authoring System**  
Business Wire  
Tuesday, August 17, 1999 08:29 EDT  
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 1,013

...expanded content of  
an E\*Banner. On-The-Fly Designer supports standard graphical user  
interface objects, such as buttons, text input fields, and text areas.  
It also enables the easy import and placement of graphic...

...such as PhotoShop. The Designer allows the  
set-up and invocation of ActionPaks -- compact, downloadable components  
which deliver additional capabilities to E\*Banners, such as streaming  
audio, video, special effects, or database-driven information exchange.  
On-The-Fly Designer makes it easy to create forms to gather...

14/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 613)  
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire  
(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

01075041 20031120FLTH020 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**DNAPrint(TM) Announces Forensic Eye Color Results**  
PR Newswire  
Thursday, November 20, 2003 17:42 EST  
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 1,233

...2.0, which allows for  
the quantitative measurement of BioGeographical Ancestry (BGA), or the  
heritable **component** of "race". DNAPrint(TM) introduced a novel **database**  
system  
and algorithms to allow investigators to make accurate and objective  
inferences about certain **elements** of physical appearance from a  
DNAWitness 2.0  
BioGeographical Ancestry admixture profile. The system allows the customer  
to  
**query** the **database** with a BGA profile and visualize historically typed  
samples  
and to computationally infer values for...  
...left at the  
crime scene and not based on other less-acceptable forms of suspect  
**identification ."**

About DNAPrint(TM) genomics, Inc.  
DNAPrint genomics Inc. was founded by a team of scientists...

14/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 613)  
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire  
(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00559221 20010424DCTU086 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Xytech Systems And Emotion Enter Partnership to Bring Complete Media  
Management Solutions to The Entertainment Industry**  
PR Newswire  
Tuesday, April 24, 2001 17:18 EDT  
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE  
WORD COUNT: 611

TEXT:  
...a 100% web-based fully scalable  
digital media management application. Xytech's MetaVault(TM) product  
**features**  
a comprehensive **database** for media content storage, **search** and  
**retrieval** with  
separate yet integrated tables for titles and **elements** . In addition,  
businesses can use the system for additional tracking capabilities outside  
their walls to...

14/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 813)  
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire  
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

1110169

SFW030

**Drumbeat Available Immediately: First Open, Standards-Based Drag-and-Drop  
Web Development Environment for High-End Interactive Web Applications**

DATE: June 11, 1997

08:04 EDT

WORD COUNT: 1,939

... cut and paste scripts from other applications, or simply invoke the ready-made Drumbeat JavaScript **elements** .

Content management and data-driven pages -- The integrated multimedia Content Manager enables users to build applications from data sets without learning **database** structure or **query** syntax. By dropping text, graphics, audio, and video into Content Manager, users can automatically generate...

... pages from a single layout template. In addition, using drag-and-drop icons for server **identification** and SQL **queries** together with the integrated JavaScript editor, developers can link interactive elements to external databases or...

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	234389	DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR RECORD? ? OR FREE()FORMAT? OR FR-EEFORMAT
S2	3838	TEXT(3N)(OBJECT? ? OR INDEX?? OR INDICES)
S3	1321689	ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES OR COMPONENT? ? OR -FEATURE? ?
S4	1039024	ELEMENT? ?
S5	39832	QUERY OR QUERIE? ?
S6	5706	SEARCH?(7N)RETRIEV???
S7	355177	ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDENTIFICATION
S8	236107	S3(S)S4
S9	3292	S8 AND IC=(G06F-017/30 OR G06F-017/00)
S10	37	S9(30N)S2
S11	2	S10(S)(S5 OR S6)
S12	416	S9(S)(S5 OR S6)
S13	206	S12(S)S1
S14	238	S10 OR S11 OR S13
S15	7	S14 NOT PY>1997
S16	17	S14 NOT AY>1997

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Oct W05  
(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051110,UT=20051103  
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01038033

A MULTI-ELEMENT CONFIDENCE MATCHING SYSTEM AND THE METHOD THEREFOR  
EIN MULTI-ELEMENT VERTRAUENSENTSPRECHUNGSSYSTEM UND VERFAHREN HIERFUR  
SYSTEME SECURISE DE CORRESPONDANCES MULTI-ELEMENT ET PROCEDE CONNEXE  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

WEBPLUS Ltd, (4532970), Drake Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British  
Virgin Islands, (VG), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

BI, Fujun, 275 Fu Wai North Street, Beijing 100037, (CN)

LI, Ran, 45 Country Hills Court, Danville, CA 94506, (US)

BLISS, Shaun, 915 Shorepoint Court E215, Alameda, CA 94501, (US)

NOJOOMI, Reza, 415 Reflections Circle 25, San Ramon, CA 94583, (US)

YAN, Hong, 268 East Ridge, San Ramon, CA 94583, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Muller, Enno, Dipl.-Ing. et al (55103), Rieder & Partner Anwaltskanzlei  
Corneliusstrasse 45, 42329 Wuppertal, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1032893 A1 000906 (Basic)

EP 1032893 B1 040728

EP 1032893 B1 040728

WO 1999017224 990408

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97942754 970929; WO 97CN96 970929

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
----------------	----------	--------	------------

CLAIMS B	(English)	200431	1007
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CLAIMS B	(German)	200431	965
----------	----------	--------	-----

CLAIMS B	(French)	200431	1326
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SPEC B	(English)	200431	5648
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Total word count - document A	0
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Total word count - document B	8946
-------------------------------	------

Total word count - documents A + B	8946
------------------------------------	------

...SPECIFICATION for the above databases could include Verity, Excalibur or Virage.

Fig. 6 illustrates the detailed **components** of both the client and server according to the embodiment of the invention in Fig...

...a network transport for connection to the global network. The server which has the multi- **element** confidence matching system includes an operating system, a mass storage for storing the **database** and common information and applications, an extensible **database** engine for providing **database** services and responding to requests from clients, a web server to provide web services and a network transport, wherein the extensible **database** engine is used for serving clients in relation with their **queries** and **database** service requests, and it comprises **database** tables, SQL functions and extensible modules. Said extensible modules comprise 3rd party matching ( data matching...

...modules for utilizing existing standard services, and core technology modules for adding the extraordinary muti- **element** confidence matching system functions.

Fig. 7 shows the structure of the core technology modules and...

...any other extensibility modules installed.

Fig. 8 illustrates a typical web implementation of the multi- element confidence matching system according to the present invention and the additional components required to support it. As shown in Fig. 8, the web server shown in Fig...

...static content of standard HTML and a dynamic content of actual data, the result of queries to the database, and variables. The web page delivery communicates with the internal functions and modules using SQL ...

16/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00919856

Interface layer for navigation system

Zwischenebene fur Navigationssystem

Couche d'interfacage pour systeme de navigation

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Navteq North America, LLC, (5011270), The Merchandise Mart, Suite 900,  
Chicago IL 60654, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Ashby, Richard A., P.O. Box 351, Hebron, Illinois 60034, (US)

Israni, Vijay S., 4431 Bayside Circle, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60195,  
(US)

Lampert, David S., 650 Beckstone Place, Highland Park, Illinois 60035,  
(US)

Natesan, Senthil K., 397 Burke Drive, Carol Stream, Illinois 60188, (US)

Killey, Grant S., 314 West Traube Avenue, Westmont, Illinois 60559, (US)

Jasper, John C., 824 North Drury Lane, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004,  
(US)

Feigen, Jerry S., 2800 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60657,  
(US)

Bouzide, Paul M., 1747 West Henderson Street, Chicago, Illinois 60034,  
(US)

Fernekes, Robert P., 482 West Clare, Wooddale, Illinois 60191, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

McLeish, Nicholas Alistair Maxwell et al (74621), Boulton Wade Tennant

Verulam Gardens 70 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 838771 A2 980429 (Basic)

EP 838771 A3 991201

EP 838771 B1 050316

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97308523 971024;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 740298 961025

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01C-021/20; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 233

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199818	1836
CLAIMS B	(English)	200511	2124
CLAIMS B	(German)	200511	1846
CLAIMS B	(French)	200511	2653

SPEC A	(English)	199818	19932
SPEC B	(English)	200511	19944
Total word count	- document A		21772
Total word count	- document B		26567
Total word count	- documents A + B		48339

...SPECIFICATION tables include information that describes the location, size, type, and content of the various data **attributes** and values appearing in a given **database** entity. In the physical-to-logical data translation subsystem 244, conversion between the compressed physical storage format on the medium to the decompressed intermediate format usable by the **query** logic subsystem 210 utilizes a metadata table for each physical storage format data representation. The physical storage format metadata is used to extract a data **element** relative to the beginning of a particular physical storage format entity. The data **element** then undergoes a translation or conversion process which is controlled by the information in the...

16/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)  
 DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
 (c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00875665

Method of image retrieval based on probabilistic function  
 Verfahren zum auf eine Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion basierten  
 Wiederauffinden von Bildern

Procede de recuperation d'images base sur une fonction probabilistique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),  
 (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Cox, Ingemar J., 21, LeParc Drive, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, (US)  
 Miller, Matthew L., Dominikonu 3-24, Vilnius, Lithuania, (LT)  
 Omohundro, Stephen M., 1012, Hemlock Court, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852,  
 (US)

Yianilos, Peter N., 215, Arreton Road, Princeton, NJ 08540, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Betten & Resch (101031), Postfach 10 02 51, 80076 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 802489 A2 971022 (Basic)

EP 802489 A3 990506

EP 802489 B1 030709

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97106304 970416;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 634313 960416

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 43

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 10

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199710W3	761
CLAIMS B	(English)	200328	708
CLAIMS B	(German)	200328	698
CLAIMS B	(French)	200328	801
SPEC A	(English)	199710W3	4897
SPEC B	(English)	200328	5159
Total word count	- document A		5660

Total word count - document B 7366  
Total word count - documents A + B 13026

...SPECIFICATION document describes a system similar to a standard relevance feedback system. Starting with an original **query** and a plurality of choices, for each user positive choices **elements** are added to the **query** and negative choices **elements** are subtracted from the **query**. After all the choices are deemed to be either positive or negative, a new **query** is formed based on the choices, and the process continues until an ideal **query** is reached which results in the closest image to the target image. In other words, the **query** itself is refined with each set of choices. One disadvantage of the system according to D3 is the fact that in addition to the **database** containing the relevant items themselves, it requires an additional **database**, called the "descriptive **database**" which contains descriptions and other **features** about the items in the relevant **database** itself.

As a further prior art document, reference is made to: R. FUNG, B. DEL

16/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00675866

Information catalog system with object-dependent functionality

Informationsarchivierungssystem mit objektabhängiger Funktionalität

Système d'archivage d'informations avec une fonctionnalité dépendant de l'objet

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Harper, Lloyd, 7144 Via Romera, San Jose, California 95139, (US)

Labrie, Jacques, 1415 Hervey Lane, San Jose, California 95125, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 647909 A1 950412 (Basic)

EP 647909 B1 030416

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94306033 940816;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 134355 931008

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 170

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB95	383
CLAIMS B	(English)	200316	492
CLAIMS B	(German)	200316	477
CLAIMS B	(French)	200316	647
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB95	5075
SPEC B	(English)	200316	5126
Total word count - document A			5458
Total word count - document B			6742
Total word count - documents A + B			12200

...SPECIFICATION of a completely user-customized set of object types.

For purposes of discussion, however, a **database** catalog system is assumed to be populated with an object type starter set only, in...

...and a "Tables" object type. These object types represent information groupings containing information units or **elements** as members thereof. The purpose of the Business Group object type is to provide a generic container for organizing other grouping and **elemental** category object types such as tables, columns, **queries**, reports and images. The purpose of the Table object type is to describe the relevant **properties** of an SQL relational table or a client/server file.

In the example of Fig...

...SPECIFICATION of a completely user-customized set of object types.

For purposes of discussion, however, a **database** catalog system is assumed to be populated with an object type starter set only, in...

...and a "Tables" object type. These object types represent information groupings containing information units or **elements** as members thereof. The purpose of the Business Group object type is to provide a generic container for organizing other grouping and **elemental** category object types such as tables, columns, **queries**, reports and images. The purpose of the Table object type is to describe the relevant **properties** of an SQL relational table or a client/server file.

In the example of Fig...

16/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00590145

**Data searching apparatus**

**Datensuchvorrichtung**

**Appareil de recherche de donnees**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Casio Computer Co., Ltd., (249364), 6-2, Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku,  
Tokyo 151-8543, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Sato, Shinichiro, c/o Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Hamura R & D Center, 2-1,  
Sakae-cho 3-chome, Hamuramachi, Nishitamagun, Tokyo, 190-11, (JP)

Maeda, Kyoko, c/o Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Hamura R & D Center, 2-1,  
Sakae-cho 3-chome, Hamuramachi, Nishitamagun, Tokyo, 190-11, (JP)

Chida, Kenji, c/o Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Hamura R & D Center, 2-1,  
Sakae-cho 3-chome, Hamuramachi, Nishitamagun, Tokyo, 190-11, (JP)

Kojo, Takashi, c/o Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Hamura R & D Center, 2-1,  
Sakae-cho 3-chome, Hamuramachi, Nishitamagun, Tokyo, 190-11, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhauser Anwaltssozietat (100721)  
, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 584699 A1 940302 (Basic)

EP 584699 B1 000510

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93113173 930817;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 92224240 920824; JP 92224241 920824; JP

92337351 921217

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 152

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200019	879
CLAIMS B	(German)	200019	704
CLAIMS B	(French)	200019	1109
SPEC B	(English)	200019	9274
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			11966
Total word count - documents A + B			11966

...SPECIFICATION directed to electrical circuits and maps. For retrieval of an electrical circuit diagram in a **database**, a **retrieval** table specifying **features** of the **search** for the circuit diagram is used. The **retrieval** table comprises a plurality of items for each data set. An item **ELEMENT** stores code information of **elements** like AND-, OR- etc, gates. The **database** comprises for each circuit diagram an extra table. If all the retrieval conditions of the...

16/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00556733

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM GRAPHICAL QUERY FRONT END  
DATEIENVERWALTUNGSSYSTEM MIT GRAPHISCHER BENUTZERSCHNITTSTELLE ZUM  
AUFSTELLEN VON FRAGEN  
FRONTAL GRAPHIQUE D'INTERROGATION POUR SYSTEME DE GESTION DE BASE DE  
DONNEES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

WANG LABORATORIES, INC., (333566), 600 Technology Park Drive, Billerica,  
MA 01821, (US), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

ROTHFIELD, Evan, M., 139 Pleasant Street, Arlington, MA 02174, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Behrens, Dieter, Dr.-Ing. et al (1703), Dr.-Ing. F. Wuesthoff, Dr. E. v.  
Pechmann Dr.-Ing. D. Behrens, Dr. J. Brandes Dipl.-Ing. R. Goetz, Dr. A.  
v. Hellfeld RA. G. Wurtenberger Schweigerstrasse 2, 81541 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 575358 A1 931229 (Basic)

EP 575358 B1 970709

WO 9216903 921001

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92904835 911024; WO 91US7904 911024

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 667859 910312

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1382
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1365
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	1442
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	4377
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8566
Total word count - documents A + B			8566

...SPECIFICATION and Design, 1979, pp. 295-310.

There has also been academic literature dealing with graphical query languages. For example, "Graphical query languages for semantic database models" by Czejdo et. al., National computer conference, 1987, pp. 617-623. This work focused...

...presenting the user with a graphical presentation of the structure of the data within the database, and allowing the user to manipulate this structure to extract the desired data from the database. This primarily meant starting with the display of the structure of the entire database, and pruning that display of the elements not containing desired data. Then information identifying the desired data is supplied for the remaining elements. The query is automatically generated when this process is completed. This requires a user to understand the structure of the database, and where within that structure the desired data resides. For simple, small databases with properly descriptive names for tables, and attributes, this may not be difficult. However, for complex, large databases -- whose structure may be impossible...

...for a user. This is especially true for a user who knows very little about database structure, but only wishes to extract information from that database.

#### OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to have an...

16/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00491121

A method of automatically generating partial differential equations for simulation

Verfahren zur automatischen Erzeugung von partiellen, differentialen Gleichungen zur Simulation

Methode pour generer automatiquement des equations differentielles partielles pour la simulation

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HITACHI EUROPE LIMITED, (1446880), Whitebrook Park, Lower Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 8YA, (GB), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Hurley, Neil, 11 Oakfield Road, Sligo, (IE)

Finn, Donal, 24 Glenmalure Park, Dublin 8, (IE)

Sagawa, Nobutoshi, Central Res. Laboratory, Hitachi Limited, Kokubungi, Tokyo 185, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

O'Connor, Donal Henry et al (72401), c/o Cruickshank & Co., 1 Holles Street, Dublin 2, (IE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 493072 A2 920701 (Basic)

EP 493072 A3 940420

EP 493072 B1 010321

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91311951 911223;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IE 465590 901221

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/13; G06F-017/30; G06F-017/50

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 143

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200112	851
CLAIMS B	(German)	200112	768
CLAIMS B	(French)	200112	951
SPEC B	(English)	200112	11200
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			13770
Total word count - documents A + B			13770

...SPECIFICATION by Shugar, there is disclosed a method in which a simulation package using the finite **element** method is provided with a menu-type interface, and **attributes** (material constants, boundary conditions and the like) are set to nodes or **elements** on a mesh by using an intelligent cursor on a screen. In JP-A-2...selected key indices (e.g., "fluid flow, laminar flow, transient, and implicit method"), an algorithm **database** is **searched** to **retrieve** numerical algorithms for a problem to the solved.

The technique disclosed in the above-cited...

16/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00481389

Use of application programs on data in a heterogeneous data base system

Verwendung von Anwendungsprogrammen für Daten in einem heterogenen Datenbanksystem

Utilisation de programmes d'application pour des données dans un système de base de données hétérogène

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Adair, John Gary, 11519 Antigua Drive, Austin, Texas 78759, (US)

Demers, Richard Aime, 1318 21st Avenue, N.E., Rochester, Minnesota 55904, (US)

Ecimovic, Dusan, 4 Ramona Drive, Orinda, CA 94563, (US)

Jackson, Robert Dean, 2499 Schubert Avenue, San Jose, CA 95124, (US)

Lindsay, Bruce Gilbert, 1185 Settle Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, (US)

Murphy, Michael Edward, 5203 Pickford Place, Durham, North Carolina 27703, (US)

Reinsch, Roger Alan, 20663 Greenleaf Drive, Cupertino, CA 95014, (US)

Resch, Robert Peter, Rte. 1, Bo 118, Byron, Minnesota 55920, (US)

Sanders, Richard Rolland, 1846 34th Street N.W., Rochester, Minnesota 55901, (US)

Selinger, Patricia Griffiths, 7215 Gold Creek Court, San Jose, 95120, (US)

Sunday, Robert Leo, 31 William Street, Ontario L0G 1V0, (CA)

Zimowski, Melvin Richard, 1079 Surian Court, San Jose, CA 95120, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 449449 A2 911002 (Basic)

EP 449449 A3 930512

EP 449449 B1 020123

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91302025 910311;  
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 500032 900327  
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB  
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30  
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 191  
NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	342
CLAIMS B	(English)	200204	698
CLAIMS B	(German)	200204	691
CLAIMS B	(French)	200204	890
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	14660
SPEC B	(English)	200204	14759
Total word count - document A			15004
Total word count - document B			17038
Total word count - documents A + B			32042

...SPECIFICATION the result set should be returned can take several forms. Either a number of result **elements** or the amount of space available to receive result **elements** can be agreed upon. (Another alternative is to allow the DBMS to attempt to return the entire set of result **elements** and make use of flow control or pacing **features** of the communication facility to regulate to the flow of result **elements** .) The remote DBMS, upon receipt of an OPEN...

... **QUERY** , must locate and access the retained execution plan for the indicated set oriented data access...

...retained plan is initiated using the received Input Host Variable values and as many result **elements** as requested (or will fit in the space indicated) will be produced and formatted into...

...message in an agreed upon format. If the DBMS has determined that the set oriented **database** command may be subject to set oriented updates or deletes, it will return only the...

... **QUERY** and a single result **element** in response to CONTINUE...

... **QUERY** . In both these cases, the DBMS suspends execution of that command such that execution can be resumed to produce further result **elements** at a later time. If the production of result **elements** exhausts the set of **elements** specified by the **database** command before exceeding the quantity of result **elements** specified in the OPEN...

... **QUERY** message, an indication that the set is exhausted is returned with the reply message and the **database** terminates processing of the **query** .

The elements of the reply message to the OPEN

...SPECIFICATION of the result set should be returned can take several forms. Either number of result **elements** or the amount of space available to receive result **elements** can be agreed upon. (Another alternative is to allow the DBMS to attempt to return the entire set of result **elements** and make use of flow control or pacing **features** of the communication facility to regulate to the flow of result **elements** .) The remote DBMS, upon receipt of an OPEN(underscore) **QUERY** , must locate

and access the retained execution plan for the indicated set oriented data access...

...retained plan is initiated using the received Input Host Variable values and as many result **elements** as requested (or will fit in the space indicated) will be produced and formatted into...

...message in an agreed upon format. If the DBMS has determined that the set oriented **database** command may be subject to set oriented updates or deletes, it will return only the description of the data in response to OPEN(underscore) **QUERY** and a single result **element** in response to CONTINUE(underscore) **QUERY**. In both these cases, the DBMS suspends execution of that command such that execution can be resumed to produce further result **elements** at a later time. If the production of result **elements** exhausts the set of **elements** specified by the **database** command before exceeding the quantity of result **elements** specified in the OPEN(underscore) **QUERY** message, an indication that the set is exhausted is returned with the reply message and the **database** terminates processing of the **query**.

The elements of the reply message to the OPEN(underscore)QUERY message contains the following...

16/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00441159

Process and apparatus for manipulating a boundless data stream in an object oriented programming system

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Handhabung eines unbegrenzten Datenstromes in einem objektorientierten Programmiersystem

Procede et dispositif pour manipuler une sequence illimitée de données dans un système de programmation orienté objet

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Shackelford, Floyd Wayne, 3510 Hanover Drive, Buford, GA 30518, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

de Pena, Alain et al (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete Intellectuelle, 06610 La Gaude, (FR)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 425421 A2 910502 (Basic)

EP 425421 A3 921007

EP 425421 B1 980610

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90480156 901009;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 425813 891023

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/44; G06F-017/30;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 132

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9824	1915
CLAIMS B	(German)	9824	1722
CLAIMS B	(French)	9824	2240
SPEC B	(English)	9824	9735
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			15612

Total word count - documents A + B 15612

...SPECIFICATION be understood by those having skill in the art that the pointer in the stream **attributes** may point directly to (i.e. directly identify) data objects in the **database**. Alternatively, the pointers may point to (identify) data objects in a large data stream produced as a result of a **query** to a **database**. In fact, the pointers may point to data **elements** in an SQL cursor. Each pointer in the stream class **attribute** may also indirectly point to the data **elements** in the **database** by pointing to a stream **element** which includes therein one or more data **elements** from the **database**. Alternatively, each pointer in the stream class **attribute** may point to a stream **element** which in turn contains a pointer to one or more data **elements** from the **database**. In other words, direct or indirect pointing may be employed.

According to the invention, an...i.e. the Open method. Open determines that the open was successful and initializes instance **attributes**. Cursor(underscore)Status is set to 'open' and Nb(underscore) **Elements** is set to Unknown(underscore)Nb(underscore)Elems. The Row(underscore)Count instance **attribute** is set to 0. Open then returns to its caller, i.e. Fetch(underscore)Row. Fetch(underscore)Row now issues a call to the **database** (underscore) **query** (underscore)language to Fetch, i.e. to get a stream **element**. Fetch receives control. The program invocation stack can be illustrated as:

My(underscore)Stream.Move...

...called

Stream(underscore)Element.Create, which in turn called  
Stream(underscore)Element.Initialize.

The Stream **Element** 's Initialize method stores the values in its instance **attributes** and returns to the Create method. The Stream **Element** 's Create method returns control to its caller, **database** (underscore) **query** (underscore)language(underscore)Fetch. Fetch returns the OREF of the newly created Stream **Element** to its caller, Fetch(underscore)Row. The Fetch(underscore)Row method increments the Row(underscore)Count instance **attribute** from 0 to 1 and returns control to its caller, Load(underscore)Next.

The Load...to the caller, Open. Open determines that the open was successful and initializes the instance **attributes**. Cursor(underscore)Status is set to 'open' and Nb(underscore) **Elements** is set to Unknown(underscore)Nb(underscore)Elems. The Row(underscore)Count instance **attribute** is set to Open then returns control to its caller, Fetch(underscore)Row. Fetch(underscore)Row calls **database** (underscore) **query** (underscore)language(underscore)Fetch, to get a stream **element**. Fetch receives control. The program invocation stack can be represented as:

My(underscore)Stream.Move...

...called

Stream(underscore)Element.Create, which in turn called  
Stream(underscore)Element.Initialize.

The Stream **Element** 's Initialize method stores the values in its instance **attributes** and returns control to the Create method. The Stream **Element** 's Create method returns control to its caller **database** (underscore) **query** (underscore)language(underscore)Fetch. Fetch returns the OREF of the newly created Stream **Element** to its caller, Fetch(underscore)Row. Fetch(underscore)Row increments the Row(underscore)Count instance **attribute** from 0 to 1 and returns control to its caller(underscore)Load(underscore)Next.

The...

```

...called
    Stream(underscore)Element.Create, which in turn called
    Stream(underscore)Element.Initialize.
    The Stream Element 's Initialize method stores the values in its
    instance attributes and returns control to its caller, the Create
    method. The Stream Element 's Create method returns control to its
    caller, database (underscore) query
    (underscore)language(underscore)Fetch. The Fetch routine returns the OREF
    of the newly created Stream Element to its caller,
    Fetch(underscore)Row.
    Fetch(underscore)Row increments the Row(underscore)Count instance...

```

16/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00290602  
System and method for the generalized topological mapping of an information  
base  
System und Verfahren zur verallgemeinerten topologischen Einteilung einer  
Informationsbasis  
Systeme et methode de decoupage topologique generalise d'une base  
d'informations

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Kuechler, William L., (971320), No. 3 Rum Row, Hilton Head, S.C. 29928,  
(US), (applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

Kuechler, David W., (971330), No. 3 Rum Row, Hilton Head, S.C. 29928,  
(US), (applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Kuechler, William L., No. 3 Rum Row, Hilton Head, S.C. 29928, (US)

Kuechler, David W., No. 3 Rum Row, Hilton Head, S.C. 29928, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Lieck, Hans-Peter, Dipl.-Ing. (7711), Lieck, Endlich & Partner

Widenmayerstrasse 36, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 294583 A2 881214 (Basic)

EP 294583 A3 920304

EP 294583 B1 960918

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88107028 880502;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 47703 870508

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 156

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1566
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	1291
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	1198
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1323
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	8117
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	8073
Total word count - document A			9683
Total word count - document B			11885
Total word count - documents A + B			21568

...SPECIFICATION in an information base.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is frequently desirable to retrieve information **elements** stored in an information base on the basis of **queries** --for example a search for all information **elements** in the information base that have certain values of certain fields or **attributes**. Data processing systems typically require the **query** specification to employ exact values in order to retrieve the desired information from the information base. Thus, mathematically exact values of particular **attributes** (fields) are input, which are then compared with corresponding **attribute** (field) values of the information **elements** in the information base to select those **elements** with exactly equivalent values. This is also true of data manipulations, such as sorting, where it is desired to output information **elements** based on an ordering rule of one or more **attributes** (first, the **record** with the highest **attribute** value, then the next highest and so on). Such selective access permits the system to abstract the information base and deal only with the **elements** which are pertinent to the specifications of the **query**.

Methods currently used to handle such selective query specifications fall into two broad classes. The...techniques of narrow utility.

Knuth provides an example on page 554 of an "orthogonal range **query**" (two perpendicular dimensions). He proposes partitioning the two dimensions into ranges, but only for the...

...two dimensions (i.e. area or domain). He then proposes forming an inverted list of **record** numbers corresponding to these product classes, each corresponding list including any **records** whose dimensions would be encompassed by the product class. Knuth finally proposes processing this list...

...and lower limits for each dimension (i.e. arears within the domain).

This isolates all **records** which fall within the specified ranges, but also includes many **records** which satisfy one of the two range specifications but not both. Because the ranges of Knuth's method depend on two **attributes**, the lack of specificity for each range/product class is compounded. For example, if the values satisfying a **query** were included in a set of **elements** falling between the midpoints of two adjacent ranges for each of the two dimensions, both...

...specification (i.e., 100 percent efficiency), while Knuth's proposal would still produce 1 invalid **record** for each correct one (i.e., 50 percent efficiency). Hence, additional complex processing is necessary to discard these irrelevant **records**.

Although this approach emulates a few of the functions of the present invention for limited...range(s).

#### Derived attributes

Not only is it possible to create and store maps for **attributes** which are stored directly in the information **element**, but it is also possible to store maps for **attributes** which are calculated from the fields in the information base. For example, if we have a **database** having personnel **records** containing both the individual's gross income and tax rate, then we may get any number of **queries** referring to net income, i.e., (gross income \* tax rate). We can store in correspondence with the **database**, a map of net income, where each time the **record** is stored, the net income is calculated and then a map entry stored as with any **attribute**. Then, when a **query** is received referencing net income, this map may be sued to isolate the **records**, without ever having to calculate any values.

The full scope of the term "derived" can...

...SPECIFICATION in an information base.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is frequently desirable to retrieve information **elements** stored in an information base on the basis of **queries** --for example a search for all information **elements** in the information base that have certain values of certain fields or **attributes**. Data processing systems typically require the **query** specification to employ exact values in order to retrieve the desired information from the information base. Thus, mathematically exact values of particular **attributes** (fields) are input, which are then compared with corresponding **attribute** (field) values of the information **elements** in the information base to select those **elements** with exactly equivalent values. This is also true of data manipulations, such as sorting, where it is desired to output information **elements** based on an ordering rule of one or more **attributes** (first, the **record** with the highest **attribute** value, then the next highest and so on). Such selective access permits the system to abstract the information base and deal only with the **elements** which are pertinent to the specifications of the **query**.

Methods currently used to handle such selective query specifications fall into two broad classes. The...techniques of narrow utility.

Knuth provides an example on page 554 of an "orthogonal range **query**" (two perpendicular dimensions). He proposes partitioning the two dimensions into ranges, but only for the...

...two dimensions (i.e. area or domain). He then proposes forming an inverted list of **record** numbers corresponding to these product classes, each corresponding list including any **records** whose dimensions would be encompassed by the product class. Knuth finally proposes processing this list...

...and lower limits for each dimension (i.e. arears within the domain). This isolates all **records** which fall within the specified ranges, but also includes many **records** which satisfy one of the two range specifications but not both. Because the ranges of Knuth's method depend on two **attributes**, the lack of specificity for each range/product class is compounded. For example, if the values satisfying a **query** were included in a set of **elements** falling between the midpoints of two adjacent ranges for each of the two dimensions, both s proposal would still produce 1 invalid **record** for each correct one (i.e., 50 percent efficiency). Hence, additional complex processing is necessary to discard these irrelevant **records**.

Although this approach emulates a few of the functions of the present invention for limited...range(s).

#### Derived attributes

Not only is it possible to create and store maps for **attributes** which are stored directly in the information **element**, but it is also possible to store maps for **attributes** which are calculated from the fields in the information base. For example, if we have a **database** having personnel **records** containing both the individual's gross income and tax rate, then we may get any number of **queries** referring to net income, i.e., (gross income \* tax rate). We can store in correspondence with the **database**, a map of net income, where each time the **record** is stored, the net income is calculated and then a map entry stored as with any **attribute**. Then, when a **query** is received referencing net income, this map may be sued to isolate the **records**, without ever having to calculate any values.

The full scope of the term "derived" can...

16/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00485872 \*\*Image available\*\*

A MULTI-ELEMENT CONFIDENCE MATCHING SYSTEM AND THE METHOD THEREFOR  
SYSTEME SECURISE DE CORRESPONDANCES MULTI-ELEMENT ET PROCEDE CONNEXE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BI Fujun,  
LI Ran,  
BLISS Shaun,  
NOJOOMI Reza,  
YAN Hong,

Inventor(s):

BI Fujun,  
LI Ran,  
BLISS Shaun,  
NOJOOMI Reza,  
YAN Hong,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9917224 A1 19990408  
Application: WO 97CN96 19970929 (PCT/WO CN9700096)  
Priority Application: WO 97CN96 19970929

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH  
HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ  
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS  
MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR  
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7459

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... for the above databases could include Verity,  
Excalibur or Virage.

Fig. 6 illustrates the detailed components of both the client and server  
according to the embodiment of the invention in Fig...

...a network transport for  
connection to the global network. The server which has the multi- element

confidence matching system includes an operating system, a mass storage for storing the database and common information and applications, an extensible - database . engine for providing database services and responding to requests from clients, a web server to provide web services and a network transport, wherein the extensible database engine is used for serving clients in relation with their queries and database service requests, and it comprises database tables, SQL functions and extensible modules.

Said extensible modules comprise 3rd party matching ( data matching...any other extensibility modules installed.

Fig. 8 illustrates a typical web implementation of the multi- element confidence matching system according to the present invention and the additional **components** required to support it. As shown in Fig. 8, the web server shown in Fig...

...static content of standard HTNE and a dynamic content of actual data, the result of **queries** to the **database**, and variables. The web page delivery communicates with the internal functions and modules using SQL...

16/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00411495

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGEMENT OF MULTIMEDIA ASSETS**  
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE GESTION D'ACTIFS MULTIMEDIA**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SURVIVORS OF THE SHOAH VISUAL HISTORY FOUNDATION,  
GUSTMAN Samuel,

Inventor(s):

GUSTMAN Samuel,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9801955 A2 19980115

Application: WO 97US11898 19970710 (PCT/WO US9711898)

Priority Application: US 96727 19960710

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW  
AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL  
PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 18488

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... query 1102 can contain one or more instances of query element 1116.

Figure 11B illustrates **attributes** for **query 1102**, **query element 1104** and

a relationship between them (i.e., **query element record 1106**).

**Query 1102** contains an identifier (ID). **Query element 1104** contains an identifier (ID).

Query 1102 and query element 1104 are related via relationship...

...query 1102 and query element 1104. In addition, query element record 1106 includes an identifier.

**Attributes of query element record 1106** store the cardinal and

conjunctive information for its associated instance of **query element** 1104.

Conjunctivity is retained in the "AndOr" **attribute**. Cardinality is stored in the **element order attribute**. Thus, a search can be reconstructed by collecting all of the associated instances of **query element record** 1106 and **query element** 1104. The order and relationship of each search **element** can be determined from each instance of **query element record** 1106.

Thus,

16/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00397633, \*\*Image available\*\*

**A SYSTEM, SOFTWARE AND METHOD FOR LOCATING INFORMATION IN A COLLECTION OF TEXT-BASED INFORMATION SOURCES**  
**SYSTEME, LOGICIEL ET PROCEDE DE LOCALISATION D'INFORMATIONS DANS UNE COLLECTION DE SOURCES D'INFORMATIONS TEXTUELLES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

FLAIR TECHNOLOGIES LTD,

Inventor(s):

LEVI Yuval,

MARGULIS Haim,

ARAD Iris,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9738376 A2 19971016

Application: WO 97IB748 19970404 (PCT/WO IB9700748)

Priority Application: US 9614815 19960404; US 96660478 19960607

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6141

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... OF THE DRAWINGS

1 5 In the drawings, in which like reference designations indicate like **elements**, Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a computer or data processing system on...

...is a flow chart of automatic index generation;

Fig. 5 is a flow chart of **query** expansion; and

Fig. 6 is a flow chart of an information retrieval system including the **features** illustrated

in Figs. 3

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In order to better understand the following detailed description...

...which the word may be used. The term "thesaurus" as used herein refers to a **database** of terms, words and/or word bases, in which each term, word or word base is associated in the **database** with other terms, words and word bases having a defined relationship such as morphological proximity...

...antonyms), broader meaning, narrower meaning, I 0 related term in a

specific context, etc. The **database** may be navigated or searched on the basis of the terms, words and/or word...

16/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00395508 \*\*Image available\*\*  
USER INTERFACE NAVIGATIONAL SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTERACTIVE  
REPRESENTATION OF INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN A DATABASE  
SYSTEME DE NAVIGATION INTERACTIVE POUR UTILISATEUR ET PROCEDE DE  
REPRESENTATION INTERACTIVE D'INFORMATIONS CONTENUES DANS UNE BASE DE  
DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CRITICAL THOUGHT INC,

Inventor(s):

POOSER Todd,

POOSER Jeoffrey,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9736251 A1 19971002

Application: WO 97US5215 19970325 (PCT/WO US9705215)

Priority Application: US 96623390 19960328

Designated States:

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AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG

MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ

BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 20611

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the next element within the  
node presentation sequence.

Continuing with the syntax of the "DEFINE

**ELEMENT** " statement shown in Table 1, **component** T 6  
includes "OBJECT TYPE," which is a required keyword, and  
"object

type," which denotes the particular **object** type,

e.g., **text** , audio, or video. **Component** T 7 includes

"OBJECT FORMAT," which is a required keyword, and

"object.format," which denotes the particular **object**

format, e.g., **text** , Windows Waveform. (WAV), uncompressed

video (RAW), or Moving Pictures Expert Group (MPEG). WAV

is an audio file format, and MPEG is the international

standard for digital video and audio compression.

**Component** T 8 includes "OBJECT NAME," which is a

required keyword, and 11object

name,11 which...Fig. 6, "Object Type" component 605

specifies what type of information is contained in the

**element** at hand, e.g., text, audio, still video, motion

video, etc. "Format" **component** 606 identifies the format

in which the **element** is stored. For " Object Type" that

is text , the format may be, e.g., Microsoft Rich Text  
Format (RTF), Hypertext Markup Language (HTML...

16/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00385865 \*\*Image available\*\*

**AUTHORING AND PUBLISHING SYSTEM FOR INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA COMPUTER  
APPLICATIONS**

**SYSTEME DE MEDIATISATION ET DE PUBLICATION POUR DES APPLICATIONS ORDINATEUR  
MULTIMEDIAS INTERACTIVES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

VICOM MULTIMEDIA INC,  
LIGHTHEART Michael A,  
HENDERSON Scott R,  
DURNFORD James Donald,  
HEUPEL Johannes,  
REDDY Praveen,

Inventor(s):

LIGHTHEART Michael A,  
HENDERSON Scott R,  
DURNFORD James Donald,  
HEUPEL Johannes,  
REDDY Praveen,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9726608 A1 19970724

Application: WO 97CA39 19970120 (PCT/WO CA9700039)

Priority Application: US 9610214 19960118; US 96597087 19960205

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ  
BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 20401

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Detailed Description

... the image control which displays the page images for a user.

When the NEXTPAGE process **element** is run,, run-time interpreter 1130  
determines from table 1140 what is the MEDIA ID **property** for the image  
control which is displaying the current page on a user's screen. The  
MEDIA-ID **property** points to the media **element** which is currently  
being displayed. Runtime interpreter 1130 then **queries database 126**  
for a hyperlink **element** for  
which the "current page" pointer is the same as the retrieved MEDIA-ID  
**property** . **Database 126** returns the appropriate hyperlink **element**  
from which  
the run-time interpreter 1130 extracts the "next page" pointer. Run-time  
1 5 interpreter 1130 then sets the MEDIA-ID **property** of the image  
control in table 1140 to point to the media **element** identified by the

retrieved "next page" pointer. When the MEDIA-ID **property** changes, then run-time interpreter 1130 updates the image displayed by the image control so...

...action 2 5 element pointing to a PREVIOUS PAGE process element.

A difference between hyperlink **elements** and other types of program **elements** is that hyperlink **elements** are generally retrieved by

conducting a **query** against **database** 126 wherein the form of the **query** is

3 0 determined by the state of the application being run. The **query** preferably searches for hyperlinks which are of a desired type and which contain a desired

42

Those skilled in the art will readily understand from the foregoing example that hyperlink **elements** 708 may be used in many contexts. As another example, an application may be a...

...image of a circuit board 2014. The application allows a user to click on any **component** 2018 shown on the circuit board 2014 or schematic diagram 2030 to produce a pop up menu which allows the user to select various types of information about the selected **component** 2 0 2018. The application may, for example have the options: "What is?" - which opens a window 2050 (Figure 20B) containing information about selected **component** 2018; "Where is?" - which highlights the selected **component** on schematic diagram 2030 or circuit board image 2014; "Measure" - which opens a window displaying information about measurements that can be made to that 2 5 **component** ; and so on.

This functionality can be achieved through the use of hyperlink elements. As...Where Is? from the pop-up menu, a subroutine is called which includes a process **element** which **queries** **database** 126 for

hyperlink **elements** of type "WhereIs" which contain a field containing the 2 0 **component** name wl-Lich is stored in an index field for the selected hot spot

control. **Database** management system 124 then **queries** **database** 126 for

hyperlink **elements** of type "WhereIs" which contain the desired **component**

name. **Database** management system 124 then returns a hyperlink **element** containing a pointer to a process **element** chain which highlights the **component** 2 5 of interest in another image control. Analogous processes may be used to display...

Claim

... or portion thereof.

2 5

16 The authoring system of claim 9, wherein said program **elements** are each selected from the group consisting of process **elements** , control **elements** , action **elements** and hyperlink **elements** . 3 0 17. The authoring system of claim 16, wherein the permitted links between said process, control, action and hyperlink **elements** are governed by the

rules illustrated in Figure 8.

69

. The authoring system of claim 5 comprising means for extracting

1 5 information representing a current property of a control; means for querying said database for hyperlink elements which have a specified type and which contain a field containing said current property of said control; means for retrieving a hyperlink element located by said query; means for extracting a pointer to a media element from said retrieved hyperlink 2 0 element; and means for retrieving said media element from said database using said pointer.

20 A computer system for authoring a multimedia application, said computer system...

16/3,K/16 (Item 6 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00367143 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STORING AND RETRIEVING DATA IN A RELATIONAL DATABASE USING AN OBJECT MODEL  
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE STOCKAGE ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES DANS UNE BASE DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLE AU MOYEN D'UN MODELE OBJET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

WALL DATA INCORPORATED,

Inventor(s):

OLDS Christopher C,  
KROENKE David M,  
GORDON Matthew C,  
STANFORD Cathryn A,  
KAWAI Kenji,  
LI Jing,  
MILLER Michael D,  
CAI Zhiya,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9707470 A1 19970227

Application: WO 96US13284 19960815 (PCT/WO US9613284)

Priority Application: US 95516446 19950817

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS  
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU  
SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ  
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF  
CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 55569

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... quantity, and extended price, and ID

For a listing of

the data held by group elements, see the group view element class described in LISTING L7A and accompanying text

Object Link Components : Object link components include object links, parent links, and subtype links. An object link component will

generate a group view **element** based on the referenced semantic object and containing those view **elements** necessary to represent the primary key of the table generated for the referenced semantic object...in a result set is handled by means of requests to group view elements

View **elements** and group view **elements** with parent group view **elements** take the current position of the parent group view **element** into account when returning values or current positions. Dependent multi-valued group view **elements** must, in general, maintain the effect of separate cursors for each parent table row position. Movement in the current result set is defined for all table group view **elements**; that is group view **element** 's created in association with a **database** table, i.e., having a role of

SO TABLE (a semantic object table), ATTR TABLE (a **component** table), or X -TABLE (an intersection table) in the routines discussed below.

Movement in the **query** result set (and type 1 amp;3 **queries**) is defined for group view **elements** with a role of SO TABLE or X -TABLE.

For programming convenience, many operations on X TABLE group view **elements** are just forwarded to the SO TABLE contained by the X -TABLE.

Type 2 **queries** return their results sets as current results, as opposed to **query** results

The cursor operations that may be performed for a group view element include:

First...

16/3,K/17 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00323893 \*\*Image available\*\*

**A USER INTERFACE SYSTEM HAVING PROGRAMMABLE USER INTERFACE ELEMENTS**

**SYSTEME D'INTERFACE UTILISATEUR DOTE D'ELEMENTS D'INTERFACE UTILISATEUR PROGRAMMABLES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

APPLE COMPUTER INC,

Inventor(s):

SMALL Ian S,

CHEN Michael,

ZARAKOV Eric L,

MANDER Richard I,

VERTELNEY Laurie J,

MANDER Amanda R,

ARENT Michael A,

FARIS James P,

TYCZ Jeffrey E,

KNAPP Lewis C,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9606401 A1 19960229

Application: WO 95US10634 19950821 (PCT/WO US9510634)

Priority Application: US 94294242 19940822

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GE  
HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO  
RU SD SE SG SI SK SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK  
ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD  
TG

Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 25305

Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... quite different  
from the element base from which its bit-mapped appearance is derived.

Each **element** instance has one or more **element attributes** which help to identify the **element** instance to the system and which may be either system, **element** base, or user defined. Examples of system defined **attributes** are the name and type of the **element** instance and the date and time when the **element** instance was created. An example of an **element** base defined **attribute** is the message "Sent" of **element** 50 depicted in Figure 3 and the program which performs that function. Examples of user defined **attributes** would include the name "Priority" used to fill in the blank in "Sent or a telephone number, a name, or even some notation. By using these **element attributes**, the computer 2 can store the **element**

instances in a **database** in its memory, which can then be **queried** to find and retrieve the **elements** as desired. Another type of **element attribute** of a **element** instance can be its association with other data stored in the computer 2. As will be further described below, an **element** instance can be associated with either a whole page of a document or a particular **feature** of a page displayed on the display screen 14. For example, an **element** instance could be associated with a piece of text in a mail message, or a ...document 80. Although framing box 82 would disappear once instance 78 had been released, an **element attribute** defining the enclosed data would be entered in the **database** of computer 2 so that the attached data could be found and displayed when collected through use of the proper **query** at a later time.

Figure 5b illustrates a second technique for associating data in a...16 and placing it near or within the lassoed data.

As described above, the various **attributes** of an **element** can be used to find data stored in the computer 2. One technique for querying the **element database** of computer 2, is shown in Figure 7a, which illustrates a folder tool for filtering through stored instances to find data that matches the **query** constructed by the user. By selecting the Find **element** 104 in the well 16 of display screen 14 and moving an instance 1 1 6 of **element** 104 into the display screen, the user causes a finder tool box 1 1 8...

...display screen. To find particular data, the user need only select an instance of that **element** from the well 16, such as Phone **element** instance 120, and drop the instance into one of the **query** boxes 122 of the findertool box 118.

The processor 6 of computer 2 would then...  
?

19/5/52 (Item 44 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011079356 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-057280/199706  
XRPX Acc No: N97-047153

Information retrieval method for database management system - involves  
using search data based on similarity of each vector and key search  
identifier signal, and sending result to user terminal

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8305711	A	19961122	JP 95113078	A	19950511	199706 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95113078 A 19950511

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8305711	A	7	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8305711 A

The method involves operating an user terminal (10) to input a  
search **identifier** signal (101) and an user **identifier** signal (102).  
A vector generator (20) receives the search **identifier** and user  
**identifier** signals and finds out the amount of **features** of each  
**element** functioning as a search object. A search vector (103) whose  
modulus represents the user's utilization situation, is output from the  
vector generator. A similarity calculator (30) computes similarity of  
each vector for every group of **identifiers** input.

A similarity retainer (40) stores the similarity data for every  
group of **identifiers** input. A searching part (50) searches the data  
based on the similarity of each vector and the key search **identifier**  
signal (105) and outputs a search result (108) to the user terminal.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures suitable searching operation based on user's  
demand, automatically.

Dwg.1/5

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; **DATABASE** ; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM  
; SEARCH; DATA; BASED; SIMILAR; VECTOR; KEY; SEARCH; IDENTIFY; SIGNAL;  
SEND; RESULT; USER; TERMINAL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/53 (Item 45 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010620254 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1996-117207/199612  
XRPX Acc No: N96-097946

Digital image identification appts for bank note recognition - has  
element retrieving target image data from memory according to feature  
data and determining similarity between digital and received target image  
data

Patent Assignee: ONTRACK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INC (ONTR-N); KUNKLER T M  
(KUNK-I); ON-TRACK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ONTR-N)

Inventor: DAVIDSON D R; KUNKLER T M; SANNER S J

Number of Countries: 064 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9603719	A1	19960208	WO 95US10386	A	19950727	199612 B
AU 9534062	A	19960222	AU 9534062	A	19950727	199621
US 5737440	A	19980407	US 94281441	A	19940727	199821
			US 95479912	A	19950607	
US 5740271	A	19980414	US 94281441	A	19940727	199822
AU 693597	B	19980702	AU 9534062	A	19950727	199837
US 5917931	A	19990629	US 94281441	A	19940727	199932
			US 95479912	A	19950607	
			US 97903071	A	19970730	
US 6014454	A	20000111	US 94281441	A	19940727	200010
			US 95479912	A	19950607	
			US 97903071	A	19970730	
			US 99287718	A	19990407	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95479912 A 19950607; US 94281441 A 19940727; US 97903071 A 19970730; US 99287718 A 19990407

Cited Patents: 02 50859100; 03 70939900; 527639

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9603719	A1	E	96	G07F-007/10	
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Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

US 6014454	A			G06K-009/00	CIP of application US 94281441 Div ex application US 95479912 Div ex application US 97903071 Div ex patent US 5737440 CIP of patent US 5740271 Div ex patent US 5917931
AU 9534062	A			G07F-007/10	Based on patent WO 9603719
US 5737440	A		44	G06K-009/00	CIP of application US 94281441
US 5740271	A		34	G06K-009/00	
AU 693597	B			G07F-007/10	Previous Publ. patent AU 9534062 Based on patent WO 9603719
US 5917931	A			G06K-009/00	CIP of application US 94281441 Div ex application US 95479912 CIP of patent US 5740271

Abstract (Basic): WO 9603719 A

The system includes a device for providing a set number of graphic icons at the point of any expenditure transaction. The icons are representative of a particular expenditure category which can be selected by an individual conducting the transaction to indicate that the expenditure is of a type corresponding to the selected expenditure category. An element permanently **records** information representative of each selected expenditure category in association with other information representative of the corresponding expenditure transaction.

The graphic icons are provided on a printed bank cheque such that the icons may be selected by placing a mark over the particular graphic icon corresponding to each expenditure transaction.

ADVANTAGE - Provides automated expenditure tracking system which eliminates need for secondary data entry. Easy and inexpensive to use. Intuitive and easy to understand even in cross-linguistic environments.

Dwg.8/24

Title Terms: DIGITAL; IMAGE; IDENTIFY; APPARATUS; BANK; NOTE; RECOGNISE;

ELEMENT; RETRIEVAL; TARGET; IMAGE; DATA; MEMORY; ACCORD; FEATURE; DATA;  
 DETERMINE; SIMILAR; DIGITAL; RECEIVE; TARGET; IMAGE; DATA  
 Derwent Class: T01; T05  
 International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/00; G07F-007/10  
 International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/21; G06F-017/00 ;  
 G06F-017/60; G06F-019/00; G06F-157/00; G06K-009/20; G06K-009/32;  
 G06K-009/34  
 File Segment: EPI

19/5/54 (Item 46 from file: 350)  
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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010205723 \*\*Image available\*\*  
 WPI Acc No: 1995-106977/199514  
 XRPX Acc No: N95-084595

Modelling and query appts. for database structures using natural  
 language - has graphical user interface for specifying data base  
 design and diagram device for producing diagram on display device

Patent Assignee: ASYMETRIX CORP (ASYM-N); MICROSOFT CORP (MICT )  
 Inventor: HARDING J A; MCCORMACK J I

Number of Countries: 057 Number of Patents: 013

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9506292	A1	19950302	WO 94US9658	A	19940824	199514 B
AU 9476753	A	19950321	AU 9476753	A	19940824	199526
US 5495604	A	19960227	US 93112852	A	19930825	199614
EP 715739	A1	19960612	EP 94927247	A	19940824	199628
			WO 94US9658	A	19940824	
US 5574908	A	19961112	US 93112852	A	19930825	199651
			US 95485210	A	19950606	
US 5590322	A	19961231	US 93112852	A	19930825	199707
			US 95482726	A	19950606	
US 5592668	A	19970107	US 93112852	A	19930825	199708
			US 95488384	A	19950606	
JP 9502039	W	19970225	WO 94US9658	A	19940824	199718
			JP 95507764	A	19940824	
EP 715739	B1	20020213	EP 94927247	A	19940824	200212
			WO 94US9658	A	19940824	
DE 69429866	E	20020321	DE 94629866	A	19940824	200227
			EP 94927247	A	19940824	
			WO 94US9658	A	19940824	
JP 2005108250	A	20050421	JP 95507764	A	19940824	200527
			JP 2004305091	A	20041020	
JP 3639972	B2	20050420	WO 94US9658	A	19940824	200527
			JP 95507764	A	19940824	
CA 2170235	C	20051011	CA 2170235	A	19940824	200568
			WO 94US9658	A	19940824	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93112852 A 19930825; US 95485210 A  
 19950606; US 95482726 A 19950606; US 95488384 A 19950606

Cited Patents: US 4829427; US 5088052; US 5175814; US 5197005; US 5247666;  
 US 5257365; US 5301313

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
 WO 9506292 A1 E 87 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES  
 FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO  
 RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC

MW NL OA PT SD SE

AU 9476753	A		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9506292
US 5495604	A	36	G06F-017/30	
EP 715739	A1 E	87	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9506292
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
US 5574908	A	37	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 93112852
				Div ex patent US 5495604
US 5590322	A	36	G06F-017/00	Cont of application US 93112852
				Cont of patent US 5495604
US 5592668	A	35	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 93112852
				Div ex patent US 5495604
JP 9502039	W	65	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9506292
EP 715739	B1 E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9506292
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
DE 69429866	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 715739
				Based on patent WO 9506292
JP 2005108250	A	33	G06F-017/30	Div ex application JP 95507764
JP 3639972	B2	28	G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent JP 9502039
				Based on patent WO 9506292
CA 2170235	C E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9506292

Abstract (Basic): WO 9506292 A

The appts. includes a general purpose programmable digital computer. A diagram device produces a diagram on the computer display. A cursor controller controls movement of a cursor over the diagram. A repository device further includes a regional **database** implemented on the computer. A text input element allows the input of **text** including data **objects** , facts about the data objects and constraints on the data objects.

The appts. further includes a user-selectable text validator and a user-selectable translator for translating the input text to the diagram. Finally a user-selectable compiler compiles the text only into the repository element.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to specify and create information using natural language which will precisely specify system's objects, facts and constraints without ambiguity or excessive overhead.

Dwg.4/27

Title Terms: MODEL; **QUERY** ; APPARATUS; **DATABASE** ; STRUCTURE; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; GRAPHICAL; USER; INTERFACE; SPECIFIED; DATA; BASE; DESIGN; DIAGRAM; DEVICE; PRODUCE; DIAGRAM; DISPLAY; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00** ; **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00; G06F-017/40

File Segment: EPI

19/5/55 (Item 47 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008748813 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1991-252831/199134

XRPX Acc No: N91-192679

**Net-worked facilities management system - determines and extracts attributes of software object needed to preform high level functions of features requesting data**

Patent Assignee: JOHNSON SERVICE CO (JOHV ) ; JOHNSON CONTROLS TECHNOLOGY CO (JOHV )

Inventor: BURKHARDT D E; DECIOUS G M; GARBE J R; GOTTSCHALK D A; HYZER S M; KOCH D L; MADAUS P W; MAGELAND O M; NESLER C G; PASCUCCHI G A; RASMUSSEN D E; SINGERS R R; SPACEK D J; STANDISH D E; STARK J K; VAIRAVAN V E; WAGNER M E; WOEST K L; VAIRAVAN V; PASCUCU G A

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 020

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9111766	A	19910808				199134	B
AU 9173304	A	19910821				199147	
EP 513206	A1	19921119	EP 91904509	A	19910125	199247	
			WO 91US551	A	19910125		
JP 5506527	W	19930922	JP 91504862	A	19910125	199343	
			WO 91US551	A	19910125		
AU 647086	B	19940317	AU 9173304	A	19910125	199416	
WO 9111766	A3	19920109	WO 91US551	A	19910125	199509	
US 5384697	A	19950124	US 90476031	A	19900130	199510	
			US 93175770	A	19931230		
EP 513206	B1	19950412	EP 91904509	A	19910125	199519	
			WO 91US551	A	19910125		
DE 69108900	E	19950518	DE 608900	A	19910125	199525	
			EP 91904509	A	19910125		
			WO 91US551	A	19910125		
JP 7182283	A	19950721	JP 91504862	A	19910125	199538	
			JP 94291906	A	19910125		
US 5444851	A	19950822	US 90476031	A	19900130	199539	
			US 94185674	A	19940121		
US 5463735	A	19951031	US 90476031	A	19900130	199549	
			US 94191284	A	19940203		
JP 8055051	A	19960227	JP 91504862	A	19910125	199618	
			JP 94291907	A	19910125		
US 5511188	A	19960423	US 90476031	A	19900130	199622	
			US 93176730	A	19931230		
US 5522044	A	19960528	US 90476031	A	19900130	199627	
			US 94185181	A	19940121		
US 5550980	A	19960827	US 90476031	A	19900130	199640	
			US 94178970	A	19940107		
US 5598566	A	19970128	US 90476031	A	19900130	199710	
			US 94179494	A	19940107		
US 5884072	A	19990316	US 90476031	A	19900130	199918	
			US 93170086	A	19931217		
CA 2075048	C	19990817	CA 2075048	A	19910125	199953	
			WO 91US551	A	19910125		
US 6115713	A	20000905	US 90476031	A	19900130	200044	
			US 93170086	A	19931217		
			US 96706194	A	19960830		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90476031 A 19900130; US 93175770 A 19931230; US 94185674 A 19940121; US 94191284 A 19940203; US 93176730 A 19931230; US 94185181 A 19940121; US 94178970 A 19940107; US 94179494 A 19940107; US 93170086 A 19931217; US 96706194 A 19960830

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 04Jnl.Ref; NoSR.Pub

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9111766	A				
					Designated States (National): AU CA JP
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
EP 513206	A1	E	57	G06F-009/44	Based on patent WO 9111766
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
JP 5506527	W			G06F-015/00	Based on patent WO 9111766
AU 647086	B			G06F-009/44	Previous Publ. patent AU 9173304 Based on patent WO 9111766

US 5384697	A	136	G06F-015/46	Div ex application US 90476031
EP 513206	B1 E	48	G06F-015/16	Based on patent WO 9111766
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE				
DE 69108900	E		G06F-015/16	Based on patent EP 513206
				Based on patent WO 9111766
JP 7182283	A	94	G06F-015/00	Div ex application JP 91504862
US 5444851	A	137	G06F-013/00	Div ex application US 90476031
US 5463735	A	134	G06F-013/12	Div ex application US 90476031
JP 8055051	A	99	G06F-012/00	Div ex application JP 91504862
US 5511188	A	128	G06F-015/00	Div ex application US 90476031
US 5522044	A	135	G06F-013/00	Div ex application US 90476031
US 5550980	A	134	G06F-003/00	Div ex application US 90476031
US 5598566	A	135	G06F-015/177	Div ex application US 90476031
US 5884072	A		G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 90476031
CA 2075048	C E		G06F-013/12	Based on patent WO 9111766
US 6115713	A		G06F-011/00	Div ex application US 90476031
				Div ex application US 93170086
				Div ex patent US 5884072

Abstract (Basic): WO 9111766 A

The control mode comprises a circuit for processing and storing data at multiple hierarchical levels. A circuit in the store holds features in a first software level, the features defining high level functions performed by the node, the first software level accessing software objects stored in a second software level under control of the processor. The software objects are stored in the second software level, the second software level being arranged into one **database** for each of one predefined software object type, each of the databases having a corresponding software object manager.

A circuit in the store holds operational unit data in the third software level, the third software level being arranged into one **database** for operational unit data corresponding to each predefined operational unit type, each of the databases having a corresponding hardware object manager for conditioning the operational data unit into a form required by the software object managers.

ADVANTAGE - Reduced noise.

Dwg.1/57

Title Terms: NET; WORK; FACILITY; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; DETERMINE; EXTRACT; ATTRIBUTE; SOFTWARE; OBJECT; NEED; PREFORM; HIGH; LEVEL; FUNCTION; FEATURE; REQUEST; DATA

Derwent Class: T01; T06

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/00; G06F-009/44; G06F-011/00; G06F-012/00; G06F-013/00; G06F-013/12; G06F-015/00; G06F-015/16; G06F-015/177; G06F-015/46; **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): C06F-013/40; G05B-009/02; G05B-011/42; G06F-009/40; G06F-009/445; G06F-009/46; G06F-011/08; G06F-013/14; G06F-013/40; G06F-015/163; G06K-015/16; H04L-001/20; H04L-007/10; H04L-012/12; H04L-012/24; H04Q-003/64

File Segment: EPI

?

Natural language database forming method involves forming object comprising syntactic and semantic information from each tagged word of text information and placing formed object oriented relational database

Patent Assignee: LEXEME CORP (LEXE-N)

Inventor: CLIPPINGER J H; INGRID R; PUSTEJOVSKY J D

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200033216	A1	20000608	WO 99US28226	A	19991129	200036 B
AU 200019263	A	20000619	AU 200019263	A	19991129	200044
EP 1151401	A1	20011107	EP 99962917	A	19991129	200168
			WO 99US28226	A	19991129	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99433630 A 19991103; US 98110190 P 19981130; US 99163345 P 19991103

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200033216	A1	E	36	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200019263	A			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200033216
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EP 1151401	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200033216
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200033216 A1

NOVELTY - The text information containing related words received from publications, e-mail, newspapers, news feeds is provided. Each word of text information is tagged. An object comprising syntactic information and semantic information is formed from each word and is placed into an object oriented relational database. A query is formed and object is selected based on entity relationships to achieve unique output.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The tag is selected from a verb, noun, adjective, adverb; numeral, conjugation, determiner and proposition. The unique output contains text information which supports the answers. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for natural language knowledge acquisition method.

USE - For extracting and automatically classifying document content for any machine readable text.

ADVANTAGE - Highly general object oriented method is provided for using lexically based knowledge to identify and extract semantic object in text and to represent them in database. Reduces time effort and cost for constructing, populating and updating a wide variety of databases.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the simplified diagram of information acquisition method.

pp; 36 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: NATURAL; LANGUAGE; DATABASE ; FORMING; METHOD; FORMING; OBJECT; COMPRISE; SYNTACTIC; INFORMATION; TAG; WORD; TEXT; INFORMATION; PLACE; FORMING; OBJECT; ORIENT; RELATED; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/40 (Item 32 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013137035 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-308907/200027

XRPX Acc No: N00-231425

Maintenance assistance information search apparatus for various  
installations, has selector that selects component identification  
number based on which file is retrieved

Patent Assignee: OMRON KK (OMRO )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000090164	A	20000331	JP 98257070	A	1998091	200027 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98257070 A 19980910

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000090164	A	5	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000090164 A

NOVELTY - Assistance information for reference during fault  
occurrence is stored in database (1) corresponding to various faults.  
Based on indicated component identification number selected by  
selector (7), the database is searched and retrieved information is  
output.

USE - For various installations.

ADVANTAGE - Search process is simplified as component ID number  
of input as search key, hence operator's labor is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of  
search apparatus.

Database (1)

Selector (7)

pp; 5 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: MAINTAIN; ASSIST; INFORMATION; SEARCH; APPARATUS; VARIOUS;  
INSTALLATION; SELECT; SELECT; COMPONENT; IDENTIFY; NUMBER; BASED; FILE;  
RETRIEVAL

Derwent Class: P56; T01; T06

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): B23P-021/00; B23Q-041/08;

G05B-015/02; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

19/5/41 (Item 33 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013097299 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-269171/200023

XRPX Acc No: N00-201374

Method for labeling data records for use in an electronic mail  
messaging system

Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI )

Inventor: BIRRELL A D; SCHROEDER M; WOBBER E P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6029164	A	20000222	US 97876600	A	19970616	200023 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97876600 A 19970616

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6029164	A		19	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6029164 A

NOVELTY - The data records are received into an index server (250). The records are parsed into words and the words are stored in a full text index. Labels are added to the data records and the full text index. The data records are accessed by searching the full text index using queries including the words and labels of the data records. Labels can be removed from the full text index.

USE - For electronic mail messaging in a distributed computer system.

ADVANTAGE - An inbox label is automatically added when a particular message is received. Overcomes unsatisfactory aspects of accessing mail over a low band width.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a block diagram of a mail service system.

(200) system

(250) index server

pp; 19 DwgNo 2/10

Title Terms: METHOD; DATA; RECORD ; ELECTRONIC; MAIL; MESSAGING; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/42 (Item 34 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012934304 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-106151/200009

XRPX Acc No: N00-081512

File server system for providing backup and restore in heterogeneous environment

Patent Assignee: MUHLESTEIN M (MUHL-I); NETWORK APPLIANCE INC (NETW-N)

Inventor: MUHLESTEIN M

Number of Countries: 023 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9966401	A1	19991223	WO 99US13784	A	19990617	200009 B
US 6279011	B1	20010821	US 9899844	A	19980619	200150
US 20020059172	A1	20020516	US 9899844	A	19980619	200237
			US 2001861090	A	20010517	
US 6665689	B2	20031216	US 9899844	A	19980619	200382
			US 2001861090	A	20010517	
US 20040186844	A1	20040923	US 9899844	A	19980619	200463
			US 2001861090	A	20010517	
			US 2003736217	A	20031215	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9899844 A 19980619; US 2001861090

A 20010517; US 2003736217 A 20031215

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9966401	A1	E	17	G06F-011/14	

Designated States (National): CA CN JP KR

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU  
MC NL PT SE

US 6279011 B1 G06F-017/30  
US 20020059172 A1 G06F-007/00 Cont of application US 9899844  
US 6665689 B2 G06F-017/30 Cont of application US 9899844  
Cont of patent US 6279011  
US 20040186844 A1 G06F-017/00 Cont of application US 9899844  
Cont of application US 2001861090  
Cont of patent US 6279011  
Cont of patent US 6665689

Abstract (Basic): WO 9966401 A1

NOVELTY - The backup element records metadata as an NT extended attribute in an analogous record. A restore element recovers metadata from analogous record and records metadata using a data storage and retrieval model. The backup element distinguishes between hard links and symbolic links and the restore element maintains connectivity specified by hard links in a set of files.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The metadata includes one of UNIX permission bits, ownership or group identifiers, time stamp information and file link information. Data storage and retrieval models include UNIX/NFS and NT/CIFS. An element is disposed for translating between UNIX metadata and NT extended attributes transparently to a set of NT backup and restore elements. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method of operating file server.

USE - For providing backup and restore in heterogeneous environment.

ADVANTAGE - The metadata conversion operation saves sufficient information to allow NT backup utilities to backup the file and allow the UNIX hard link to be reconstructed after operation of NT restore utilities.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of a file server system.

pp; 17 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: FILE; SERVE; SYSTEM; RESTORATION; HETEROGENEOUS; ENVIRONMENT

Derwent Class: T01; U21; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; G06F-011/14; G06F-017/00 ;  
G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/43 (Item 35 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012767002

WPI Acc No: 1999-573122/199949

XRPX Acc No: N99-422463

Method for visualizing search results for search queries with two  
linked search concepts

Patent Assignee: ZUCKARELLI J (ZUCK-I)

Inventor: ZUCKARELLI J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19901908	A1	19990923	DE 1001908	A	19990119	199949 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1001908 A 19990119

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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DE 19901908 A1 4 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): DE 19901908 A1

NOVELTY - Search results are displayed as fields on a sphere whose color and position are influenced by hit frequency. The fields which represent data sets in which only one of both search concepts was found are positioned around one of two points or poles on the sphere lying opposite. Each pole represents one of the search concepts. A hit is located closer to the pole whose search concept has been found. The distance to the pole depends on hit frequency in the appropriate data set.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are provided for: 1. a layout of fields, 2. coloring of fields and 3. lettering of fields.

USE - In keyword searches and data base interrogation. In search engines on the Internet.

ADVANTAGE - This method calculates a hit index for text oriented data which is translated into a hierarchical color code and complements traditional AND/OR search approaches.

pp; 4 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: METHOD; SEARCH; RESULT; SEARCH; QUERY ; TWO; LINK; SEARCH; CONCEPT

Derwent Class: T01; T04; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/14

File Segment: EPI

19/5/44 (Item 36 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012570402 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-376509/199932

XRPX Acc No: N99-281536

Information retrieval method for accessing report comment - involves showing information source on presentation component , based on information source identifier associated by identifier converting component

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11143885	A	19990528	JP 97302175	A	19971104	199932 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97302175 A 19971104

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11143885	A		9 G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11143885 A

NOVELTY - An information source is shown on a presentation component , based on the information source identifier associated by an identifier converting component . The object identifier is converted to corresponding information source identifier which specifies the source of information in a computer network e.g. internet. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the information retrieval apparatus.

USE - For accessing report comments, operation manual instruction and product specification. Also for newspaper and magazine publication.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies the information retrieval process since

searched information transmitted to client use from server are edited and has information source data and object identifier. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the information retrieval system to which the retrieval method is applied.

Dwg.3/7

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; ACCESS; REPORT; COMMENTARY; INFORMATION; SOURCE; PRESENT; COMPONENT; BASED; INFORMATION; SOURCE; IDENTIFY; ASSOCIATE; IDENTIFY; CONVERT; COMPONENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/45 (Item 37 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012376909 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-183016/199916

IRPX Acc No: N99-134430

Computer interface for video capture from video database

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM )

Inventor: NIELSEN J

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 903676	A2	19990324	EP 98307319	A	19980910	199916 B
CA 2244356	A1	19990317	CA 2244356	A	19980916	199935
JP 11250104	A	19990917	JP 98261505	A	19980916	199949

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97931984 A 19970917

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 903676	A2	E	22	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

CA 2244356	A1	E		G06F-017/30	
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JP 11250104	A		15	G06F-017/30	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 903676 A2

NOVELTY - Interface is for a video images database . It presents a selected representative image of each video presentation stored in the database and identified as relevant to a user query in an array of reduced size images. The database is indexed using closed captioning text displayed with the image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for a method and system of displaying video images and a computer program product are included.

USE - Interface concerns presentation and selection of representative images of video components identified as hits in a video database in response to a user query .

ADVANTAGE - Interface avoids the slow and laborious image review process of the prior art.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow chart of a high level process for video image search.

pp; 22 DwgNo 2/16

Title Terms: COMPUTER; INTERFACE; VIDEO; CAPTURE; VIDEO; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): H04N-005/76; H04N-007/08

File Segment: EPI

File Segment: EPI

19/5/13 (Item 5 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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017163937 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2005-488283/200549  
XRPX Acc No: N05-397648

**System for sharing data element values among software components of document processing framework, produces tag value corresponding to tag name, searches configuration file for tag using identifier and replaces tag with tag value**

Patent Assignee: HARUTUNIAN H (HARU-I); PARSEE K (PARS-I); TEHRANCHI M (TEHR-I); NOTABLE SOLUTIONS INC (NOTA-N)

Inventor: HARUTUNIAN H; PARSEE K; TEHRANCHI M

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200557362	A2	20050623	WO 2004US41015	A	20041208	200549 B
US 20050204282	A1	20050915	US 2003527297	P	20031208	200561
			US 20046574	A	20041208	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003527297 P 20031208; US 20046574 A 20041208

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200557362	A2	E	34	G06F-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20050204282	A1			G06F-017/00	Provisional application US 2003527297
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200557362 A2

NOVELTY - A software component executed on digital image produces a tag value corresponding to tag name, searches configuration file for tag using **identifier** and replaced tag with tag value in the configuration file. Another software **component** reads at least one data **element attribute** and value pair comprising tag value after termination of first software **component**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) method for sharing data **element** values among software **components** of document processing framework;
- (2) system for sharing information among autonomous processing entities that manipulate an instance of digital content;
- (3) method for sharing information among autonomous processing entities that manipulate an instance of digital content; and
- (4) method for managing digital content.

USE - For sharing data **element** values among software **components** of document processing framework for routing files captured from digital camera, digital audio recorder, digital video recorder, digital audio player, digital video player, facsimile, multifunctional peripherals, scanner, printer, computer, point of sale (POS) terminals,

automatic teller machine (ATM) to destination such as computer, printer, facsimile, multifunctional device, document management system, file system, **database** .

ADVANTAGE - Improves speed at which autonomous processing entities (APE) can be made to share data. Allows standardization of pushing data elements available from a source APE. Provides an open framework in which all APEs can participate.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic diagram of the system for capturing, processing and routing digital content.

pp; 34 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: SYSTEM; SHARE; DATA; ELEMENT; VALUE; SOFTWARE; COMPONENT; DOCUMENT; PROCESS; FRAMEWORK; PRODUCE; TAG; VALUE; CORRESPOND; TAG; NAME; SEARCH; CONFIGURATION; FILE; TAG; IDENTIFY; REPLACE; TAG; TAG; VALUE  
Derwent Class: S06; T01; T04; T05; W02  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; **G06F-017/00**  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/14 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016706973 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2005-031249/200503

XRPX Acc No: N05-026963

Program for electronic service manual display, searches component relevant to identification information associated with selected graphic element to acquire information, when specified server in displayed menu information is selected

Patent Assignee: VICTOR CO OF JAPAN (VICO )

Inventor: NUNO I; OKUBO H

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 2004104861	A1	20041202	WO 2004JP6831	A	20040520	200503 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2003142587 A 20030520

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 2004104861 A1 J 104 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 2004104861 A1

NOVELTY - Network destination with uniform resource locator (URL) information, types of information transmission methods of related servers, are read. Network connection information is referred, and produced menu information is displayed. When specified server in menu information is selected, **component** relevant to **identification** information associated with selected graphic **element** is searched to acquire information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) program receiver;

(2) recorded medium storing electronic service manual display program; and

(3) recorded medium storing electronic service manual display program.

USE - For electronic service manual display of information related to components utilized for predetermined electrical products.

ADVANTAGE - Information search ability is excellent, by using existing **database** to acquire information related to components included in the circuit or substrate drawing, and hence effort required for making electronic service manual is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a state of SVG viewer context menu displayed. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 104 DwgNo 23/30

Title Terms: PROGRAM; ELECTRONIC; SERVICE; MANUAL; DISPLAY; SEARCH; COMPONENT; RELEVANT; IDENTIFY; INFORMATION; ASSOCIATE; SELECT; GRAPHIC; ELEMENT; ACQUIRE; INFORMATION; SPECIFIED; SERVE; DISPLAY; MENU; INFORMATION; SELECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/50; G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/15 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016617919

WPI Acc No: 2004-776645/200477

XRPX Acc No: N04-611716

System and method ofr displaying preferred queried results based on selected recording

Patent Assignee: YINGYEDA CO LTD (YING-N)

Inventor: QIU Q; WEN S; ZHOU T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CN 1519755	A	20040811	CN 2003102905	A	20030121	200477 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CN 2003102905 A 20030121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1519755	A		G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): CN 1519755 A

NOVELTY - The system consists of following parts: browsing control unit utilized to receive querying words, display **queried** result, provide explained information and example information; based on calling indexlist of querying words, selecting **records** unit selects explained information in order to provide **queried** result and update the index list; index **database** stores **index** list; **text database** stores explained information and example information. The method includes following steps: inputting querying information; based on the querying information, calling index list; sorting weight coefficient for theindex list; based on the sorted result, selecting explained information to display in sequence. In the invention, weight coefficient decides priority to display **queried** results. Based on user's selection in results, the invention provides result to meet user's querying habit in order to reduce cumber with querying procedure.

DwgNo 0/0  
Title Terms: SYSTEM; METHOD; DISPLAY; PREFER; RESULT; BASED; SELECT;  
**RECORD**  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/16 (Item 8 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016449811 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2004-607727/200459  
XRAM Acc No: C04-220182  
XRPX Acc No: N04-480776

Apparatus for producing analysis data set that serves as analysis target for chain disequilibrium analysis, has temporary analysis data set preparation unit, defective data removal unit, and analysis data set registration unit

Patent Assignee: HYUBITTO GENOMICS KK (HYUB-N); NTT DATA TSUSHIN KK (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004234105	A	20040819	JP 200318994	A	20030128	200459 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200318994 A 20030128

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004234105	A	41	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004234105 A

NOVELTY - Apparatus (I) for producing analysis data set that serves as analysis target for chain disequilibrium analysis and its related disease analysis, from the set of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) sample data, has temporary analysis data set preparation unit that extracts sample data corresponding to sample ID and/or SNP ID, defective data removal unit, and analysis data set registration unit to register the temporary analysis data set.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Apparatus (I) for producing analysis data set that serves as analysis target for chain disequilibrium analysis and its related disease analysis, from the set of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) sample data having various attributed values, consists of a temporary analysis data set preparation unit that extracts sample data corresponding to sample ID and/or SNP ID that are designated to the sample data, thus producing temporary analysis data set, a defective data removal unit that removes the defective data from a SNP sample data having attributed values to produce temporary analysis data set having no defective data, and analysis data set registration unit to register the temporary analysis data set produced as above.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a computer program for producing analysis set data, involves preparing temporary analysis set data, removing defective data and registering the analysis set data.

USE - (I) is useful for producing analysis data set that serves as analysis target for chain disequilibrium analysis and its related disease analysis, from the set of SNP sample data having various attributed values (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) allows automatic preparation of temporary analysis data set with few errors, and even when an error occurs, (I) easily

returns to preparation of temporary analysis data set. The time of removal of defective data is shortened. (I) performs efficient operation to produce new analysis set data. (I) enables to easily confirm the existing analysis set data and confirm the attribute value of each data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram explaining the function of an apparatus for producing analysis data set. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 41 DwgNo 1/34

Title Terms: APPARATUS; PRODUCE; ANALYSE; DATA; SET; SERVE; ANALYSE; TARGET; CHAIN; DISEQUILIBRIUM; ANALYSE; TEMPORARY; ANALYSE; DATA; SET; PREPARATION; UNIT; DEFECT; DATA; REMOVE; UNIT; ANALYSE; DATA; SET; REGISTER; UNIT

Derwent Class: B04; D16; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: CPI; EPI

19/5/17 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016355949 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-513853/200449

XRPX Acc No: N04-406876

Music content retrieval device interprets acquired search word of user into sensitivity word, based on user attribute information, depending on which content identification information is searched and output

Patent Assignee: IWAMOTO M (IWAM-I); LINK CUBE KK (LINK-N); MIYADERA Y (MIYA-I)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004199437	A	20040715	JP 2002367634	A	20021219	200449 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002367634 A 20021219

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004199437	A	15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004199437 A

NOVELTY - An acquisition unit (0202) acquires search word input by user. An interpretation unit (0203) interprets the acquired search word into sensitivity word, based on user attribute information output by output unit (0206) using feedback information indicating anticipated content. The output unit (0204) outputs the content identification information searched from a storage unit (0201) based on the sensitivity word.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) content output device; and

(2) content search method.

USE - For retrieval of content such as music content.

ADVANTAGE - The content is searched using sensitivity word of user, with high precision.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of music content retrieval device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

storage unit (0201)

acquisition unit (0202)

interpretation unit (0203)  
content identification information output unit (0204)  
attribute information output unit (0206)  
pp; 15 DwgNo 2/8

Title Terms: MUSIC; CONTENT; RETRIEVAL; DEVICE; INTERPRETATION; ACQUIRE;  
SEARCH; WORD; USER; SENSITIVE; WORD; BASED; USER; ATTRIBUTE; INFORMATION;  
DEPEND; CONTENT; IDENTIFY; INFORMATION; SEARCH; OUTPUT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/18 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016247143 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-405036/200438

XRPX Acc No: N04-322679

Image retrieval device searches for image having feature-value  
similar to calculated feature-value of received search requirement image  
and its corresponding identification information using which searched  
image is acquired

Patent Assignee: RICOH KK (RICO )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004139210	A	20040513	JP 2002301381	A	20021016	200438 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002301381 A 20021016

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004139210	A		16	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004139210 A

NOVELTY - A calculation unit (23) calculates the feature-value of  
received search requirement image with identification (ID) information.  
A search unit (25) searches for an image having feature-value similar  
to the calculated **feature** -value and its corresponding ID  
information, by referring to a storage unit (24). An acquisition unit  
(26) acquires the image having similar **feature** -value, based on  
searched ID information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for  
image retrieving program.

USE - Image retrieval device connected to telecommunication circuit  
through local area network (LAN) or internet.

ADVANTAGE - A user desired target image is obtained, easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of  
the image retrieval device. (Drawing includes non-English language  
text).

receiver (21)  
feature-value calculation unit (23)  
feature-value storage unit (24)  
image search unit (25)  
image acquisition unit (26)

pp; 16 DwgNo 2/9

Title Terms: IMAGE; RETRIEVAL; DEVICE; SEARCH; IMAGE; FEATURE; VALUE;  
SIMILAR; CALCULATE; FEATURE; VALUE; RECEIVE; SEARCH; REQUIRE; IMAGE;  
CORRESPOND; IDENTIFY; INFORMATION; SEARCH; IMAGE; ACQUIRE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30  
International Patent Class (Additional): G06T-001/00; G06T-007/00  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/19 (Item 11 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016094518 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2004-252394/200424  
XRPX Acc No: N04-200206

Information search system for searching internet-based information,  
weights searched information, based on access log data related to  
determined category

Patent Assignee: TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD (TOPP )  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004078689	A	20040311	JP 2002239596	A	20020820	200424 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002239596 A 20020820

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004078689	A		15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004078689 A

NOVELTY - A category determination unit (12) determines a category based on user's identification data and attribute data. An information-retrieval unit (13) searches information corresponding to a search key received from the user (3) and weights the searched information based on the access log data related to determined category. A recommendation unit (14) provides the weighted search information to the user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) information search program; and
- (2) information search method.

USE - For searching internet-based information e.g. web-site and web page on world wide web.

ADVANTAGE - The information can be retrieved efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the information search system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

- internet (2)
  - user (3)
  - attribute database (5)
  - category determination unit (12)
  - information-retrieval unit (13)
  - recommendation unit (14)
- pp; 15 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: INFORMATION; SEARCH; SYSTEM; SEARCH; BASED; INFORMATION;  
WEIGHT; SEARCH; INFORMATION; BASED; ACCESS; LOG; DATA; RELATED; DETERMINE  
; CATEGORY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30  
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/20 (Item 12 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016016182 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-174033/200417

XRPX Acc No: N04-138562

Music search system has extraction unit which extracts music identifier corresponding to high feature value based on which retrieval unit searches whereabouts and price of music

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004046575	A	20040212	JP 2002203806	A	20020712	200417 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002203806 A 20020712

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004046575	A	14	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004046575 A

NOVELTY - A search unit searches a similar database storing the music identifier identifying music from feature value extracted from acoustic signal of music, and imparted feature value. An extraction unit extracts music identifier corresponding to a high feature value based on which a retrieval unit searches the whereabouts and price of the music.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) music search method;
  - (2) music retrieval device;
  - (3) computer readable recorded medium storing music search program.
- USE - Music search system.

ADVANTAGE - Searches easily unknown music similar to the music type from bibliography information and music of similar type is also searched for.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram explaining the music search system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

- search server (1)
  - music contact servers (2a,2b)
  - network (3)
  - user terminal group (4)
- pp; 14 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: MUSIC; SEARCH; SYSTEM; EXTRACT; UNIT; EXTRACT; MUSIC; IDENTIFY ; CORRESPOND; HIGH; FEATURE; VALUE; BASED; RETRIEVAL; UNIT; SEARCH; PRICE ; MUSIC

Derwent Class: P86; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G10K-015/02

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

19/5/21 (Item 13 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016010435 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-168286/200416

XRPX Acc No: N04-134254

Database selection optimizing method for query search, involves enabling limitation of interrogations to most highly rated sources in data domains when search items fall within domain

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: DRISSI Y; JENG J; KIM M J; KOZAKOV L; LEON-RODRIQUEZ J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040024745	A1	20040205	US 2002209112	A	20020731	200416 B
US 6886009	B2	20050426	US 2002209112	A	20020731	200528

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002209112 A 20020731

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040024745	A1	13	G06F-017/30	
US 6886009	B2		G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 20040024745 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves interrogating databases with keyword sets generated from training sets of documents. The documents are analyzed by interrogations to obtain ranking information from the documents using base learners and meta learners to rate the applicability of **database**. The limitation of the interrogations is enabled to the most highly rated sources in a data domain when search terms fall within that domain.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer program product on a computer usable medium for optimizing selection of databases.

USE - Used for optimizing selection during **query** search in Internet text retrieval system.

ADVANTAGE - The limitation of the interrogations are enabled to the most highly rated sources when search terms fall within a domain, thereby providing an improved **query** routing system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a system organization for an on-line area network.

Information server (102)  
Shopping **database** (108)  
Full- **text index database** (110)  
Application service provider (114)  
Information consolidator (120)  
pp; 13 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; SELECT; OPTIMUM; METHOD; **QUERY** ; SEARCH; ENABLE; LIMIT; INTERROGATION; HIGH; RATE; SOURCE; DATA; DOMAIN; SEARCH; ITEM; FALL; DOMAIN

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/22 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015882865 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-040698/200404

XRPX Acc No: N04-032977

Text searching system using Internet, compares processed query tokens with index tokens of text index records, to provide relevant answer to query input by user

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )  
Inventor: BROWN E W; CODEN A R; PRAGER J M; RADEV D R  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6665666	B1	20031216	US 99161427	P	19991026	200404 B
			US 2000495645	A	20000201	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99161427 P 19991026; US 2000495645  
A 20000201

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6665666	B1	22	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 99161427

Abstract (Basic): US 6665666 B1

NOVELTY - The system processes the user's **query** (205) by replacing question word pattern in user's **query** with set of **query** tokens, when **query** matches question template. One or more processed **query** words is compared to one or more **index** words of **text index records**, and processed **query** tokens is compared to **index query** tokens of **text index records** to provide a relevant answer to user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) computer executed method for searching word; and
- (2) text searching computer program product.

USE - For searching text related to user's **query** using Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to provide specific answers to user's **query** automatically and efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the text searching system.

documents (140)

user's **query** (205)

indexer (215)

run time system (220)

processed **query** (250)

pp; 22 DwgNo 2/8

Title Terms: TEXT; SEARCH; SYSTEM; COMPARE; PROCESS; **QUERY** ; TOKEN; INDEX; TOKEN; TEXT; INDEX; **RECORD** ; RELEVANT; ANSWER; **QUERY** ; INPUT; USER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/23 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015792364 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-854567/200379

XRPX Acc No: N03-682454

Automation tool for assisting planing and implementation of automated technical process with access to universal database

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI )

Inventor: BRINZER P; HOEFLER W

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200394048	A1	20031113	WO 2003DE1404	A	20030502	200379 B

DE 10219911 A1 20031120 DE 1019911 A 20020503 200402

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1019911 A 20020503

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200394048 A1 G 29 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR

HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DE 10219911 A1 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): WO 200394048 A1

NOVELTY - The automation tool has access to a **database** containing a number of data items (15), with one or more views (16) defined in relation to each data item in the **database**, each view incorporating information relating to the visibility and the representation format of the data item. An **identification** (20) for each data item can be held in a data list (19) and an **attribute** list (21) contains at least one list **element** (22) for each data item.

USE - The automation tool is used for assisting planing an execution of an automated technical process for product manufacture, e.g. for an automobile production plant.

ADVANTAGE - Access to universal **database** ensures reliable communication between designer and manufacturer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a tabular representation of data used by an automation tool.

Data items (15)

Views (16)

Data list (19)

Identifications for data items held in data list (20)

Attribute lists (21)

**Attribute** list **elements** (22)

pp; 29 DwgNo 2/2

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; TOOL; ASSIST; PLANE; IMPLEMENT; AUTOMATIC;  
TECHNICAL; PROCESS; ACCESS; UNIVERSAL; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01; T06

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G05B-015/02

File Segment: EPI

19/5/24 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015702957 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-765150/200372

XRPX Acc No: N03-612841

**Object collection management method for data search and retrieval through Internet, involves prototypically categorizing exemplar structures comprising object identifier and attribute describing exemplar**

Patent Assignee: WRIGHT L (WRIG-I)

Inventor: WRIGHT L

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020165857	A1	20021107	US 2001282368	P	20010406	200372 B
			US 2002117773	A	20020405	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001282368 P 20010406; US  
2002117773 A 20020405

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020165857	A1		30	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 2001282368

Abstract (Basic): US 20020165857 A1

NOVELTY - The exemplar structures comprising a broader term that provides context to exemplar, an object **identifier** and an **attribute** describing exemplar, are created. The exemplar structures are prototypically categorized and are used to access information about collection of objects.

USE - In object collection management system for data **search** and **retrieval** through Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Enables finding the desired information in collection, easily and accurately. The exemplar structure provides simple and robust configuration for capturing maximally distinct and maximally informative meaning instances of a property.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the procedure for creating exemplar structure.

pp; 30 DwgNo 5/10

Title Terms: OBJECT; COLLECT; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; DATA; SEARCH; RETRIEVAL; THROUGH; STRUCTURE; COMPRISE; OBJECT; IDENTIFY; ATTRIBUTE; DESCRIBE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/00**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/25 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015404148 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-466288/200344

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-132304; 1993-117794; 1993-188620; 1993-243422;

1994-271919; 1996-010196; 1996-087144; 1996-231107; 1996-433078;  
1997-212221; 1997-271398; 1997-319156; 1997-341886; 1997-434480;  
1998-322932; 1998-322944; 1998-322945; 1998-361875; 1998-398204;  
1998-446238; 1998-466765; 1999-010004; 1999-044719; 1999-152937;  
1999-214193; 1999-244138; 1999-443019; 1999-477900; 1999-493561;  
1999-539615; 1999-619985; 2000-037247; 2000-072254; 2000-086054;  
2000-115361; 2000-236934; 2000-524001; 2000-524448; 2000-532450;  
2001-031532; 2001-102429; 2001-181371; 2001-256173; 2001-265481;  
2001-280554; 2001-281120; 2001-366072; 2001-450892; 2001-495949;  
2001-521102; 2001-589357; 2001-601458; 2002-048523; 2002-054658;  
2002-146729; 2002-256344; 2002-338795; 2002-381743; 2002-393312;  
2002-414406; 2002-425279; 2002-518024; 2002-519495; 2002-546565;  
2002-588984; 2002-589430; 2002-616528; 2002-690520; 2002-759278;  
2003-038469; 2003-038988; 2003-045938; 2003-056784; 2003-208755;  
2003-255786; 2003-310964; 2003-313315; 2003-331095; 2003-331096;  
2003-342101; 2003-353143; 2003-353379; 2003-370511; 2003-402355;  
2003-402356; 2003-416920; 2003-429010; 2003-429358; 2003-439339;  
2003-449660; 2003-479861; 2003-480331; 2003-480332; 2003-491796;  
2003-503587; 2003-512620; 2003-531480; 2003-531515; 2003-531555;  
2003-531907; 2003-557833; 2003-566954; 2003-567264; 2003-567265;  
2003-596873; 2003-598790; 2003-616122; 2003-625560; 2003-644268;  
2003-644886; 2003-657333; 2003-658531; 2003-677710; 2003-696044;  
2003-707801; 2003-710262; 2003-720220; 2003-720446; 2003-747073;  
2003-747412; 2003-776018; 2003-810673; 2003-865949; 2003-874719;  
2003-896874; 2004-008876; 2004-069925; 2004-089327; 2004-132152;  
2004-168018; 2004-374081; 2004-561981; 2004-569296; 2004-661278;

2004-782610; 2004-782611; 2005-029598; 2005-056725; 2005-079162;  
 2005-099351; 2005-141222; 2005-210153; 2005-239681; 2005-293605;  
 2005-321940; 2005-365513; 2005-415739; 2005-424053; 2005-424054;  
 2005-432323; 2005-456725; 2005-616732; 2005-647931; 2005-656186;  
 2005-663330

XRPX Acc No: N03-370895

**Compact planar light illumination module for illuminating moving,  
 stationary objects e.g. parcels, expands captured laser beam at farthest  
 point, so that illumination beam is coplanar with beam propagation  
 direction**

Patent Assignee: METROLOGIC INSTR INC (METR-N)

Inventor: DEFONEY S; GHOSH S; KNOWLES C H; SCHMIDT M C; SKYPALA E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030034387	A1	20030220	US 99327756	A	19990607	200344 B
			WO 2000US15624	A	20000607	
			US 2000721885	A	20001124	
			US 2001780027	A	20010209	
			US 2001781665	A	20010212	
			US 2001883130	A	20010615	
			US 2001954477	A	20010917	
			US 2001999687	A	20011031	
			US 2001990585	A	20011121	
			US 200291339	A	20020305	
US 6918541	B2	20050719	US 99327756	A	19990607	200552
			WO 2000US15624	A	20000607	
			US 2000721885	A	20001124	
			US 2001780027	A	20010209	
			US 2001781665	A	20010212	
			US 2001883130	A	20010615	
			US 2001954477	A	20010917	
			US 2001999687	A	20011031	
			US 2001990585	A	20011121	
			US 200291339	A	20020305	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001990585 A 20011121; US 99327756  
 A 19990607; WO 2000US15624 A 20000607; US 2000721885 A 20001124; US  
 2001780027 A 20010209; US 2001781665 A 20010212; US 2001883130 A 20010615  
 ; US 2001954477 A 20010917; US 2001999687 A 20011031; US 200291339 A  
 20020305

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030034387	A1		687	G06F-017/00	CIP of application US 99327756 CIP of application WO 2000US15624 CIP of application US 2000721885 CIP of application US 2001780027 CIP of application US 2001781665 CIP of application US 2001883130 CIP of application US 2001954477 CIP of application US 2001999687 Cont of application US 2001990585
US 6918541	B2			G06K-007/10	CIP of application US 99327756 CIP of application WO 2000US15624 CIP of application US 2000721885 CIP of application US 2001780027 CIP of application US 2001781665 CIP of application US 2001883130 CIP of application US 2001954477 CIP of application US 2001999687 CIP of application US 2001990585 CIP of patent US 6629641

Abstract (Basic): US 20030034387 A1

NOVELTY - A focusing lens focuses laser beam produced from a visible laser diode (VLD), to its minimum beam width at a farthest point at which the P line captures the image. A cylindrical lens mounted in a wedge-like recess of the module, expands the laser beam along the direction of beam propagation so that a planar laser illumination beam (PLIB) is produced with a propagation plane coplanar with the beam propagation direction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) LED-based planar light illumination module (PLIM) chip;
- (2) object illuminating and image forming system;
- (3) planar laser illumination and imaging module (PLIM) system;
- (4) planar laser illumination and imaging (PLIIM) module;
- (5) PLIIM fabrication method;
- (6) biooptical PLIIM-based system for capturing and analyzing color images of products;
- (7) PLIIM-based hand-supportable linear imager;
- (8) automatically-activated PLIIM based hand supportable linear images;
- (9) manually activated PLIIM-based hand supportable linear imager;
- (10) PLIIM-based image capture and processing engine;
- (11) manually-activated PLIIM-based hand supportable area imager;
- (12) automatically activated PLIIM-based hand supportable area imager;
- (13) method and apparatus for speckle-noise patterns power reduction for PLIIM-based system;
- (14) speckle-noise pattern reduction method;
- (15) PLIIM-based system embodying speckle-pattern noise reduction subsystem;
- (16) object **identification** and attribute acquisition system17)
- PLIIM-based imaging system;
- (18) object attribute acquisition and analysis system;
- (19) automated unitary-type package **identification** and measuring system;
- (20) automated package **identification** and measuring system;
- (21) unitary object **identification** and attribute **identification** and attribute acquisition system;
- (22) automated laser diodes output optical power control method;
- (23) automated laser diodes output optical power control apparatus;
- (24) viewing-angle distortion compensation method for linear PLIIM-based imaging and profiling system;
- (25) real-time camera control process for focusing detected package surface;
- (26) camera control computer for generating real-time camera control signals for capturing digital images;
- (27) auto-focus/auto-zoom digital camera system;
- (28) package dimensioning and **identification** system;
- (29) real-time object height profiling method for laser doppler imaging and profiling (LDIP) subsystem;
- (30) received time-stamped data processing method and real-time camera control signal generation method;
- (31) auto-focus/auto-zoom digital camera subsystem control method;
- (32) linear PLIIM-based imaging system33) recorded graphical intelligence recognizing method for planar substrates;
- (34) barcoded baggage **identification** tags recognizing method;
- (35) captured object linear images cropping method;
- (36) objects linear images cropping apparatus;

- (37) 2D-images graphical intelligence performing apparatus;
- (38) PLIIM-based object **identification** and attribute acquisition system;
- (39) four-sided tunnel-type object **identification** and attribute acquisition (PCD) system;
- (40) CCD camera-based tunnel system;
- (41) camera-based object **identification** and attribute acquisition subsystem;
- (42) angle measurement device for tunnel-type system;
- (43) data **element** queuing, handling, processing and linking mechanism for object **identification** and **attribute** acquisition system;
- (44) stand-alone object **identification** and attribute information tracking and linking computer system;
- (45) software-based system configuration manager for object **identification** and attribute acquisition subsystem;
- (46) object **identification** and attribute acquisition system configuration method;
- (47) pitch, yaw angles measuring method and system for slave package **identification** (PID) unit in tunnel system;
- (48) hand-supportable mobile-type PLIIM-based 3D digitization device;
- (49) internet-based remote monitoring, configuration and service (RMCS) system for PLIIM-based networks;
- (50) automatic vehicle **identification** (AVI) system;
- (51) x-ray parcel scanning tunnel system;
- (52) PLIIM-equipped x-ray parcel scanning tunnel system;
- (53) PLIIM equipped pulsed fast neutron analysis (PFNA) parcel scanning-tunnel system;
- (54) quadrupole resonance (QR) parcel scanning tunnel system;
- (55) airport security system;
- (56) airport system securing method;
- (57) method and system for securing airports, bus terminals, ocean piers, and passenger transportation terminals;
- (58) improved airport security screening method;
- (59) PLIIM-based and/or LDIP-based passenger biometric **identification** subsystem;
- (60) passenger and baggage **database** **record** for RDBMs in airport security system;
- (61) object **identification** and attribute information tracking and linking computer;
- (62) hardware computing and network communications platform for object **identification** and attribute information tracking and linking computer;
- (63) horizontal-type 3D PLIIM-based computer assisted tomographic CAT scanning system; and
- (64) vertical-type 3D PLIIM-based CAT scanning system.

USE - For illuminating moving and stationary objects such as parcels, during image capture using CCD cameras and detection operations using visible laser diodes VLDs. The illumination module may also use laser illumination arrays (PLIAs) for electronic image system, unitary object attribute acquisition and analysis system (claimed), for bioptical based product **identification**, bioptical system for capturing and analyzing color images of product, hand-supportable linear imager (claimed), quadrupole resonance parcel scanning system, airport security system (claimed), biometric **identification** system, for calculating passenger and baggage **database** **record**, in object **identification** system, for cropping object linear images, for use in pitch yaw angles measurement, hand supportable 3D digitization device, automatic vehicle **identification** system, for fast neutron analysis

using CAT scanning system (claimed) also for automated plastic classification system, automated road surface analysis system, high speed 3D laser proofing sensors, stereoscopic vision system, stereoscopic vision system, food handling equipment, food harvesting equipment, optical based food sorting equipment, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The scanned object is illuminated along a single plane which is coplanar with a planar section of the field of view of camera, using low power, light weight, high response VLDs. Hence enables high speed modulation of the planar laser illumination beam, using simple lens design.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perspective view of the object **identification** and attribute information tracking and linking computer.

pp; 687 DwgNo 68CI/84

Title Terms: COMPACT; PLANE; LIGHT; ILLUMINATE; MODULE; ILLUMINATE; MOVE; STATIONARY; OBJECT; PARCEL; EXPAND; CAPTURE; LASER; BEAM; POINT; SO; ILLUMINATE; BEAM; COPLANAR; BEAM; PROPAGATE; DIRECTION  
Derwent Class: S01; S02; S03; S05; T01; T04; T05; U12; V08; W06  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00 ; G06K-007/10  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/26 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015301209 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-362143/200334

XRPX Acc No: N03-289188

Unified database /text retrieval system converts value-matching condition in query to keyword inclusion condition using pseudo-keyword and provides reverse index of keywords and pseudo-keywords to tuples logical data table

Patent Assignee: ERCEGOVAC V (ERCE-I); KABRA N (KABR-I); RAMAKRISHNAN R (RAMA-I); SHAFT U (SHAF-I); QUIP INC (QUIP-N)

Inventor: ERCEGOVAC V; KABRA N; RAMAKRISHNAN R; SHAFT U

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030014396	A1	20030116	US 2001906502	A	20010716	200334 B
US 6681222	B2	20040120	US 2001906502	A	20010716	200407

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001906502 A 20010716

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20030014396 A1 13 G06F-007/00

US 6681222 B2 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 20030014396 A1

NOVELTY - A preprocessor converts the value-matching condition in a received **query**, to a keyword-inclusion condition using a pseudo-keyword. An index associated with the preprocessor provides a reverse index of keywords and pseudo-keywords to logical data table of tuples.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) combined **database** /text retrieval system; and
- (2) tuples logical data table searching method.

USE - Used in computerized **database** system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to process combined text retrieval and

database queries with a single logical index , resulting in integrated text retrieval capability. Preserves properties of associating and commutivity allowing optimization of the query . Enables ordering of search results by relevance.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a graphical flow representation of the preprocessor.

pp; 13 DwgNo 3/7

Title Terms: UNIFIED; DATABASE ; TEXT; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; CONVERT; VALUE; MATCH; CONDITION; QUERY ; KEYWORD; INCLUSION; CONDITION; PSEUDO; KEYWORD ; REVERSE; INDEX; KEYWORD; PSEUDO; KEYWORD; LOGIC; DATA; TABLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/27 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015269615 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-330544/200331

XRPX Acc No: N03-264649

Path search and retrieval method in airline transport system, involves searching transportation-related capabilities which when arranged in sequential combination provide solution to requested transportation-related task

Patent Assignee: CAPPELLINI P D (CAPP-I)

Inventor: CAPPELLINI P D

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030014286	A1	20030116	US 2002192507	A	20020711	200331 B
GB 2381884	A	20030514	GB 200117251	A	20010716	200333

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 200117251 A 20010716

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20030014286	A1		200	G06F-017/60	
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GB 2381884	A			G06F-017/30	
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Abstract (Basic): US 20030014286 A1

NOVELTY - The transportation-related capabilities each defined by set of path elements selected from group comprising waypoints and waypoint attributes are searched from several capabilities stored in a database , such that which when arranged in sequential combination provide solution to the transportation-related task between start and destination points requested by the user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for transportation-related path search and retrieval system.

USE - For search and retrieval of path in airline, bus, train and ship transport systems.

ADVANTAGE - The desired transportation related capabilities can be searched easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the transportation-related path search and retrieval system.

pp; 200 DwgNo 3A/25

Title Terms: PATH; SEARCH; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; AIRLINE; TRANSPORT; SYSTEM; SEARCH; TRANSPORT; RELATED; CAPABLE; ARRANGE; SEQUENCE; COMBINATION; SOLUTION; REQUEST; TRANSPORT; RELATED; TASK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/28 (Item 20 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015012529 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-073046/200307

**Method for constituting set type in object relational real time main  
memory database managing system**

Patent Assignee: ELECTRONICS & TELECOM RES INST (ELTE-N); KOREA ELECTRONICS  
& TELECOM RES INST (KOEL-N)

Inventor: CHOI W; HAN M G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2002058535	A	20020712	KR 200086644	A	20001230	200307 B
KR 439342	B	20040707	KR 200086644	A	20001230	200471

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200086644 A 20001230

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2002058535	A	1	G06F-017/30	
KR 439342	B		G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent KR 2002058535

Abstract (Basic): KR 2002058535 A

NOVELTY - A method for constituting a set type in an object relational real time main memory database managing system is provided to enhance a concurrency and recover a transaction rapidly in embodying a function for processing an attribute when an attribute in a class indicates a multiple-object instance in a real time main memory(DBMS) for supporting an object of a fixed length only.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A set type attribute in all objects has only an object **identification** (230) of a set root node and indicates a set root node(210). The set root node(210) indicates a linked list(240) of a set element node(220), and each set **element** node(220) indicates an instance object(250) for constituting a set. An **attribute** color(230) in the instance object(250) indicates a set root node(210), and the set root node(210) indicates the first element node and the last element node of a linked list comprising the number of the set elements and set elements nodes. The set element node(220) indicates a link(260) comprising the linked list and instance objects(251-255) including a SET value. The set root node(210) is created and allocated in all SET **attributes** in the instance object one by one when an instance object is created. The set **element** node(220) created and connected when a value is inserted into a corresponding SET one by one. When an instance object is deleted, set element nodes and set root node are deleted with respect to all sets in the instance object. A change calculation with respect to a SET in an instance object is processed using an appending and deleting calculation of a set element node.

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: METHOD; CONSTITUTE; SET; TYPE; OBJECT; RELATED; REAL; TIME;  
MAIN; MEMORY; DATABASE ; MANAGE; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/29 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015006408     \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-066925/200306

XRPX Acc No: N03-051909

**CAD drawing file creation method for architecture, engineering and construction industry, involves storing unique identifiers of selected building component data elements in project database**

Patent Assignee: DATABUILT INC (DATA-N); HAZEN F M (HAZE-I); LEVKOFF J S (LEVK-I); PARIS D S (PARI-I); SMITH D E (SMIT-I); SUTAY S L (SUTA-I)

Inventor: LEVKOFF J S; HAZEN F M; PARIS D S; SMITH D E; SUTAY S L

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020129001	A1	20020912	US 2000254866	P	20001212	200306 B
			US 200120856	A	20011212	
WO 200289011	A1	20021107	WO 2001US51499	A	20011212	200306
AU 2001297787	A1	20021111	AU 2001297787	A	20011212	200433

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000254866 P 20001212; US 200120856 A 20011212

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020129001	A1		93	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 2000254866

WO 200289011 A1 E G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2001297787 A1 G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200289011

Abstract (Basic): US 20020129001 A1

NOVELTY - Multiple building **component data elements** including their physical **attributes** are selected for a design or drawing file. Unique **identifiers** for each selected data **element** is stored in a project **database**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Vendor specific building **component data elements identification** method;
- (2) Design file content determination method;
- (3) Computer implemented method of checking projects;
- (4) Projects creating apparatus;
- (5) Building component searching method; and
- (6) Building component encoding method.

USE - For creating CAD drawing file having formats such as drawing web format (DWF), Auto CAD web-based format, drawing exchange format (DXF), windows meta file (WMF) format, etc., in architecture, engineering and construction (AEC) industry.

ADVANTAGE - By storing unique **identifiers** of selected building components in the project **database**, the users are allowed to seamlessly transfer the information stored in **database** into all computer aided design (CAD) and non-CAD document systems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block diagram of the CAD drawing file creating apparatus.

pp; 93 DwgNo 9/28  
Title Terms: CAD; DRAW; FILE; CREATION; METHOD; ARCHITECTURE; ENGINEERING;  
CONSTRUCTION; INDUSTRIAL; STORAGE; UNIQUE; IDENTIFY; SELECT; BUILD;  
COMPONENT; DATA; ELEMENT; PROJECT; DATABASE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; G06F-017/30  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/30 (Item 22 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014823018 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-643724/200269  
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-643723; 2002-658024; 2003-128785; 2003-165839;  
2003-801075  
XRPX Acc No: N02-508800

Location system e.g. for tracking prospective clients at trade fair has  
object identifier attached to people, database holding object  
association and location determining module

Patent Assignee: SENTINEL WIRELESS LLC (SENT-N); RADIANCE INC (RADI-N)

Inventor: DEMPSEY M K

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200273359	A2	20020919	WO 2002US7429	A	20020311	200269 B
EP 1370990	A2	20031217	EP 2002721358	A	20020311	200402
			WO 2002US7429	A	20020311	
AU 2002252294	A1	20020924	AU 2002252294	A	20020311	200433
JP 2005506603	W	20050303	JP 2002572550	A	20020311	200517
			WO 2002US7429	A	20020311	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001274544 P 20010309

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200273359 A2 E 31 G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ  
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA  
ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

EP 1370990 A2 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200273359

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

AU 2002252294 A1 G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200273359

JP 2005506603 W 50 G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200273359

Abstract (Basic): WO 200273359 A2

NOVELTY - The system includes object **identifiers**, each  
**identifier** being a device attached to a person. Each **identifier** has  
at least one signalling **component** generating a signal with a unique  
**identifier**. The signal is received by a network connection **element**  
and incorporated into a second signal transmitted from the network  
connection element to an electronic device. A **database** holding object  
associations is interfaced with the network. Each of the object  
associations is the interaction of a person to which the object  
**identifier** is attached with another person or object.

A location determining module interfaced with the network calculates the location of the object **identifier** and the person.  
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a method and for a medium holding computer-executable steps.

USE - For location tracking system.

ADVANTAGE - Allows sales person to track a person at e.g. trade fair to follow up leads if they do not immediately result in business opportunities.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an environment suitable for practising the invention.

pp; 31 DwgNo 1A/6

Title Terms: LOCATE; SYSTEM; TRACK; PROSPECTING; CLIENT; TRADE; FAIR;  
OBJECT; IDENTIFY; ATTACH; PEOPLE; DATABASE ; HOLD; OBJECT; ASSOCIATE;  
LOCATE; DETERMINE; MODULE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/31 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014823017 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-643723/200269

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-643724; 2002-658024; 2003-128785; 2003-165839;  
2003-801075

XRPX Acc No: N02-508799

Location system including network with a network connected element and an electronic device interfaced to it for performing object association within a location tacking system has object identifier , database and location determining module

Patent Assignee: SENTINEL WIRELESS LLC (SENT-N); RADIANCE INC (RADI-N)

Inventor: DEMPSEY M K

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200273357	A2	20020919	WO 2002US7386	A	20020311	200269 B
EP 1370973	A2	20031217	EP 2002725110	A	20020311	200402
			WO 2002US7386	A	20020311	
AU 2002255695	A1	20020924	AU 2002255695	A	20020311	200433
JP 2004536285	W	20041202	JP 2002572548	A	20020311	200479
			WO 2002US7386	A	20020311	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001274544 P 20010309

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200273357 A2 E 32 G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN  
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ  
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA  
ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

EP 1370973 A2 E G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200273357

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

AU 2002255695 A1 G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200273357

JP 2004536285 W 50 G01S-013/74 Based on patent WO 200273357

Abstract (Basic): WO 200273357 A2

NOVELTY - The system includes an object identifier linked to an object. The identifier has at least one transmitting component generating a signal with a unique identifier, the signal received by a network connected element and incorporated into a second signal transmitted from the network connected element to an electronic device. A database holds object associations which are the interaction of an object with at least one of another object and a location.

A location determining module interfaced with the network uses the unique identifier to programmatically calculate the location of the object identifier and the object to which the object identifier is linked.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a method and for a medium holding computer-execute steps.

USE - For location tracking system.

ADVANTAGE - Automatically and accurately tracks amount of time person or object spends interacting or associated with other people or objects.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an environment for practising the invention.

pp; 32 DwgNo 1A/6

Title Terms: LOCATE; SYSTEM; NETWORK; NETWORK; CONNECT; ELEMENT; ELECTRONIC ; DEVICE; INTERFACE; PERFORMANCE; OBJECT; ASSOCIATE; LOCATE; TACK; SYSTEM ; OBJECT; IDENTIFY; DATABASE ; LOCATE; DETERMINE; MODULE

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G01S-013/74; G06F-000/00; G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/32 (Item 24 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014789583 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-610289/200266

XRPX Acc No: N02-483292

Data storing method in relational database system, involves forming element and attribute tables including parent element IDs of elements and attribute name IDs along with element IDs, respectively

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM )

Inventor: CORDES D; JAHNKE J

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1225516	A1	20020724	EP 2001101379	A	20010122	200266 B
US 20020099715	A1	20020725	US 200254544	A	20020118	200266

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2001101379 A 20010122

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 1225516	A1	E	17	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20020099715	A1	G06F-007/00
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Abstract (Basic): EP 1225516 A1

NOVELTY - The element and attribute tables (210,220) including data regarding several elements and corresponding attributes are formed. Each element data set includes a parent element ID for each element. Each attribute data set contains the attribute name

ID and the element ID of each element to which the attribute is assigned.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Data structure;
  - (2) Data set;
  - (3) Computer program for storing data in relational database system;
  - (4) Computer program product for storing data in relational database system; and
  - (5) Computer system including a relational database .
- USE - For storing contents of XML-document used for world wide web applications such as electronic commerce applications in relational database system.

ADVANTAGE - The contents of an XML document are fastly and efficiently transferred to the relational database , where search and query operations are performed much better. Allows simple creation of database and simple data transfer from database .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view illustrating the operation of converting XML-document into a relational database .

Element table (210)  
Attribute table (220)  
pp; 17 DwgNo 1/5

Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE ; SYSTEM; FORMING; ELEMENT; ATTRIBUTE; TABLE; PARENT; ELEMENT; ELEMENT; ATTRIBUTE; NAME; ELEMENT; RESPECTIVE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/33 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014679821

WPI Acc No: 2002-500878/200253

XRPX Acc No: N02-396577

**Plain text structuring method for Internet searching involves constructing a model that defines objects , text parsing and text mapping**

Patent Assignee: SOFTFACE INC (SOFT-N); CARLONI L (CARL-I); MCGEER P C (MCGE-I); SALDANHA A (SALD-I); MCGREER P C (MCGR-I)

Inventor: CARLONI L; MCGEER P C; SALDANHA A; MCGREER P C

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200256196	A2	20020718	WO 2002US757	A	20020107	200253 B
US 20030167266	A1	20030904	US 2001757075	A	20010108	200359
EP 1399842	A2	20040324	EP 2002714731	A	20020107	200421
			WO 2002US757	A	20020107	
US 6714939	B2	20040330	US 2001757075	A	20010108	200423
AU 2002246981	A1	20020724	AU 2002246981	A	20020107	200427
US 20040172237	A1	20040902	US 2001757075	A	20010108	200458
			US 2004794335	A	20040305	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001757075 A 20010108; US 2004794335 A 20040305

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200256196 A2 E 233 G06F-017/20  
 Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
 CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN  
 IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ  
 OM PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
 IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 US 20030167266 A1 G06F-017/30  
 EP 1399842 A2 E G06F-017/27 Based on patent WO 200256196  
 Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
 LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR  
 US 6714939 B2 G06F-017/00  
 AU 2002246981 A1 G06F-017/20 Based on patent WO 200256196  
 US 20040172237 A1 G06F-017/20 Cont of application US 2001757075  
 Cont of patent US 6714939

Abstract (Basic): WO 200256196 A2

NOVELTY - Parse trees for plain text are generated based on grammar of a natural language. Parse trees are mapped on to instance trees generated based on an application-specific model. Best map is chosen and instance tree is passed to an application for execution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following;

- (1) method for creating structured data representation from a plain text description for an application domain,
- (2) system for creating structured data representation from a plain text description for an application domain,
- (3) computer programs for permitting a computer to perform a method for creating structured data representation from a plain text description for an application domain,

USE - A method and system for converting plain text into structured data for searching applications including Internet..

ADVANTAGE - The method and system can update seamlessly to accommodate web site changes. The method is portable across applications and platforms. The method and system can also be used both for populating a **database** and/or for retrieving data from a **database** based on a **query**.

pp; 233 DwgNo 0/13

Title Terms: PLAIN; TEXT; STRUCTURE; METHOD; SEARCH; CONSTRUCTION; MODEL; DEFINE; OBJECT; TEXT; PARSE; TEXT; MAP

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00 ; G06F-017/20; G06F-017/27; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/34 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014224107 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-044805/200206

XRPX Acc No: N02-033352

Document processor, stores information specifying position of component in component ID and document, and information showing range and position relationship of components, as structurized information

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001265773	A	20010928	JP 200073807	A	20000316	200206 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200073807 A 20000316

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
JP 2001265773 A 21 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001265773 A

NOVELTY - The information which specifies the position of the component in the component ID that identifies a component, and a structurized document, and the information which shows the range of each component, and the position relationship of the components, are stored as a structurized information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The positional information of the character row which appears to each component is stored.

USE - For information retrieval and registration search of structurized document in information-processing field.

ADVANTAGE - Structurized search of component designation with search conditions and character row search in content of component can be performed efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a conceptual diagram showing the structurized document processing method.

pp; 21 DwgNo 1/16

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; PROCESSOR; STORAGE; INFORMATION; SPECIFIED; POSITION  
; COMPONENT; COMPONENT; ID; DOCUMENT; INFORMATION; RANGE; POSITION;  
RELATED; COMPONENT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/21; G06F-017/24

File Segment: EPI

19/5/35 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014051692 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-535905/200159

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-417391; 2005-486063

SRPX Acc No: N01-398003

Information retrieval system for providing information to natural language query, has data base to store updated text source, indexed by information extraction engine and query engine to search index for text corpus

Patent Assignee: APPELT D E (APPE-I); ARNOLD J F (ARNO-I); BEAR J S (BEAR-I); HOBBS J R (HOBBS-I); ISRAEL D J (ISRA-I); KAMEYAMA M (KAME-I); MARTIN D L (MART-I); MYERS K L (MYER-I); RAVICHANDRAN G (RAVI-I); STICKEL M E (STIC-I); TYSON W M (TYSO-I); DISCERN COMMUNICATIONS INC (DISC-N); SRI INT (STRI )

Inventor: APPELT D E; ARNOLD J F; BEAR J S; HOBBS J R; ISRAEL D J; KAMEYAMA M; MARTIN D L; MYERS K L; RAVICHANDRAN G; STICKEL M E; TYSON W M

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200120500	A2	20010322	WO 2000US25346	A	20000915	200159 B
US 20030078766	A1	20030424	US 99398233	A	19990917	200330
US 6601026	B2	20030729	US 99398233	A	19990917	200354

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99398233 A 19990917

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
WO 200120500 A2 E 54 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): JP  
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU  
MC NL PT SE  
US 20030078766 A1 G06F-017/27  
US 6601026 B2 G06F-017/27

Abstract (Basic): WO 200120500 A2

NOVELTY - An information extraction engine (108) indexes an updated text source based on a predefined grammar. A database (109) coupled to the extraction engine stores the index output. A natural language query engine coupled to the database searches the index for the text corpus (103) in response to a natural language query.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for information providing method in response to natural language query.

USE - For providing information, in response to natural language query in search engines on internet.

ADVANTAGE - Natural and succinct interactions are provided to user through natural language interface. The system is easy to use, because the system does not require users to learn cryptic search syntax associated with the search criteria. The natural language interface is computationally efficient and allows the search engine to support more complex types of queries. The system also provides an accurate and user friendly human interface with speech recognition and text to speech capabilities. The information database is automatically updated in real-time so the answers that are always up-to-date are provided.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a natural language information retrieval system.

Text corpus (103)

Information extraction engine (108)

Data base (109)

pp; 54 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; INFORMATION; NATURAL; LANGUAGE  
; QUERY ; DATA; BASE; STORAGE; UPDATE; TEXT; SOURCE; INDEX; INFORMATION;  
EXTRACT; ENGINE; QUERY ; ENGINE; SEARCH; INDEX; TEXT; CORPUS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/36 (Item 28 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013967076 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-451290/200148

XRPX Acc No: N01-334181

Computer implemented data retrieving method in Internet, involves retrieving set of structural components that provide context to data element and transmitting to requesting party

Patent Assignee: XML-GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES INC (XMLG-N)

Inventor: CANNON F; HOGLUND J M T; MACKENZIE C M; NICKULL D A

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200124045	A2	20010405	WO 2000CA1042	A	20000908	200148 B
AU 200069766	A	20010430	AU 200069766	A	20000908	200148

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99407336 A 19990929

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
 WO 200124045 A2 E 61 G06F-017/30  
 Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
 CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP  
 KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
 IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
 AU 200069766 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200124045

Abstract (Basic): WO 200124045 A2

NOVELTY - A search criterion is received from the requesting party.  
 The **database** (31) for data resources which contains a data **element**  
 that matches the search criterion is searched by search engine (24). A  
 set of structural **components**, that provide context to data **element**  
 is retrieved and transmitted to requesting party.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the  
 following:

- (a) Computer system with processor, network interface and memory;
- (b) Computer readable medium to provide instructions for directing  
 a processing unit;
- (c) Computer implemented method of indexing data into **database** ;
- (d) System for indexing data into **database**

USE - For use in internet.

ADVANTAGE - By indexing the contents in server, the search in  
 narrowed by documents type, thereby making it easier, for a search  
 engine to produce the data in very less time. The search engine is  
 programmed, to refine the list of URL3, to only those URL's referring  
 to documents identified in the index. The selection of a generic  
 contextual term is used not only to reduce the number of URL's referred  
 but the potentially increase the number of URL's listed.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of a  
 system for indexing, **searching** and **retrieving** data.

Search engine (24)

**Database** (31)

pp; 61 DwgNo 1/27

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; DATA; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; RETRIEVAL; SET;  
 STRUCTURE; COMPONENT; CONTEXT; DATA; ELEMENT; TRANSMIT; REQUEST; PARTY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/37 (Item 29 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013831682 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-315894/200133

XRPX Acc No: N01-227092

**System for creating and titling report from database storage mechanism  
 using graphical title bar navigator**

Patent Assignee: SAP AG (SAPS-N)

Inventor: EBERT P; GOOD M; WILSON J M

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200101288	A2	20010104	WO 2000EP5511	A	20000615	200133 B
AU 200052212	A	20010131	AU 200052212	A	20000615	200133
EP 1228445	A2	20020807	EP 2000936886	A	20000615	200259

			WO 2000EP5511	A	20000615	
US 6460031	B1	20021001	US 99340304	A	19990628	200268
JP 2003503798	W	20030128	WO 2000EP5511	A	20000615	200309
			JP 2001507228	A	20000615	
AU 765355	B	20030918	AU 200052212	A	20000615	200370

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99340304 A 19990628

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200101288	A2	E	32	G06F-017/20	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH  
CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE  
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO  
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200052212	A			G06F-017/20	Based on patent WO 200101288
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EP 1228445	A2	E		G06F-017/27	Based on patent WO 200101288
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

US 6460031	B1			G06F-017/30	
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JP 2003503798	W		32	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200101288
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AU 765355	B			G06F-017/20	Previous Publ. patent AU 200052212 Based on patent WO 200101288
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200101288 A2

NOVELTY - System provides graphical icon first level **objects** depicting natural language **text**, selects one to define a natural language statement, provides second level objects to narrow the natural language statement, selects one, generates a **query** based on both, communicates it to a **database** storage mechanism (114), returns a report and uses the combined graphic representing the natural language statement as a title for the report. Grammatical connectors are also depicted as icons.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There is an INDEPENDENT CLAIM for a computer program.

USE - System is for generating reports from a **database** using natural language for data access and presentation.

ADVANTAGE - System converts **query** statements into visual representations understandable by novice **database** users.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the computer system.  
pp; 32 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: SYSTEM; TITLE; REPORT; **DATABASE**; STORAGE; MECHANISM;  
GRAPHICAL; TITLE; BAR; NAVIGATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/20; G06F-017/27; **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/38 (Item 30 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013822855 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-307067/200132

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-456729

XRPX Acc No: N01-219665

Multimedia data storage and dynamic, selective retrieval of multimedia data has input utility which stores data in indexed collection, for

inputting text with predefined and free format text data, audio, and video data

Patent Assignee: MILLENIUM INTEGRATED SYSTEMS INC (MILL-N)

Inventor: ANGELUCCI V; MADARAS S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6185573	B1	20010206	US 9863899	A	19980422	200132 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9863899 A 19980422

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6185573	B1	20	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6185573 B1

NOVELTY - An input utility which stores data in a indexed collection (120), for inputting text which has predefined and free format text data, audio, and video data and at least one database (110) collection of integrated storing of it. At least one search term for inputting search criteria and for searching the database collection for the text, audio, and video data matching the search criteria and which is then played on a audio/video system for dynamically displaying.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - At least one client (102) specifying the text, audio, video data and the search criteria and for viewing the text, audio, and video data; and one or more servers (106) communicating with at least one client. The audio/video input system (133) has a video card for digitizing the audio and video data.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for A method for multimedia data storage and dynamic, selective retrieval of multimedia data.

USE - For an automated system to input text, audio, and video data, to integrate the storage of the data at a central location, to initiate queries of search criteria to the central location from remote locations.

ADVANTAGE - Provides dynamic, selective transmission of text and video data to remote locations with queries of search criteria initiated at remote locations as required by different applications.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram showing the major operational elements.

Client (102)

Server (106)

Database (110)

Indexed collection (120)

Audio/video input system (133)

pp; 20 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; DYNAMIC; SELECT; RETRIEVAL; DATA; INPUT;

UTILISE; STORAGE; DATA; INDEX; COLLECT; INPUT; TEXT; PREDEFINED; FREE;

FORMAT; TEXT; DATA; AUDIO; VIDEO; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/39 (Item 31 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013251187 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-423070/200036

XRPX Acc No: N00-315725

Set	Items	Description
S1	4359535	DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR RECORD? ? OR FREE()FORMAT? OR FR-EEFORMAT
S2	12102	TEXT(3N) (OBJECT? ? OR INDEX?? OR INDICES)
S3	8921834	ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES OR COMPONENT? ? OR -FEATURE? ?
S4	1090438	ELEMENT? ?
S5	217286	QUERY OR QUERIE? ?
S6	38267	SEARCH?(7N)RETRIEV???
S7	746296	ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDENTIFICATION
S8	144460	S3(S)S4
S9	5683	S8(25N)S1
S10	48	S9(30N)S6
S11	366	S9(S)S5
S12	20	S9(S)S2
S13	69	S11 AND (S2 OR S6 OR S7)
S14	127	S10 OR S13 OR S12
S15	75	S14 NOT PY>1997
S16	63	RD (unique items)
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2005/Nov 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2005/Nov 12 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	16:Gale Group PROMT(R)	1990-2005/Nov 14 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB	1976-2005/Nov 14 (c)2005 The Gale Group
File	160:Gale Group PROMT(R)	1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2005/Nov 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou. (R)	1985-2005/Nov 14 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2005/Nov 14 (c) 2005 The Gale Group

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 9)  
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

00764068 Supplier Number: 23165469 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Database Apps Get a GUI Look**  
(DataEase International launches the DataEase 5.0; application software  
that makes creating databases easy)  
Windows Magazine, v 6, n 4, p 106+  
April 1995  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 1060-1066 (United States)  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 1280

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

ABSTRACT:

...create Multiforms to display more complicated data on a single screen.  
The program's QBM ( **Query** by Model) can be used to selectively retrieve  
**records** for reports or screen forms. The article provides more detailed  
information on the various **features** on the upgraded version of DataEase,  
version 5.0.

...

TEXT:

...placed anywhere on the work area by right-clicking and dragging.

After you place an **object** on your form -- **text** for a title, for  
instance -- if you select it and then right-click on it...

...characteristics that vary depending on the object. For example, the  
Object Express Menu for a **text object** on your form presents choices for  
altering the appearance of the Display, Font and Text...

16/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02370027 117541246  
**Image indexing and retrieval: some problems and proposed solutions**  
Baxter, Graeme; Anderson, Douglas  
Internet Research v6n4 PP: 67-76 1996  
ISSN: 1066-2243 JRNL CODE: NTRS  
WORD COUNT: 6900

...TEXT: containing some descriptive text to support the image field(s).  
These fields can then be **searched** using conventional text- **retrieval**  
facilities, such as keywords and Boolean operators. Danziger (1990)  
believes that such an approach is...Syracuse University's SIRE system  
(Noreault et al., 1977), uses a number of statistically-based **search**  
algorithms which rank the **retrieved** images in order of their similarity  
to the query. As a result, there is an...

...displayed toward the beginning of the set of hits, thereby avoiding a  
potentially time-consuming **search** through the rest of the **retrieved**  
images. This is in sharp contrast to normal, Boolean-based systems, where  
relevant images will...

...are currently in the process of developing a system aimed at assisting

in plant leaf **identification** , although they suggest that their model could also be applied in other subject areas, such as in the **identification** of bones, fossils, pollen spores, coins, weather patterns, etc. In this system, the user is...problem. Using IMAGEQUERY software, the system allows the user to undertake an initial text-based **search** ; it then presents a **retrieved** set of simultaneously displayed miniature or "thumbnail" images, through which the user can browse in...1992a, pp. 190-1).

One system which does allow a form of questioning is the **Query By Image Content (QBIC)** prototype at the IBM Research Division in San Jose. Developed by...

...as the basis for indexing and retrieval. Indeed, when an image is added to the **database** , the system, using a variety of algebraic formulae, computes automatically the quantitative **properties** of the color, texture (i.e. "coarseness," "contrast" and "directionality") and shape of the image, and these are stored in the system for use in subsequent **queries** . In addition, a degree of "segmentation" is allowed. Here, the indexer, using a drawing tool...for a move away from the uncoordinated production of individualized, stand-alone systems. Instead, the **identification** and development of internationally accepted image retrieval mechanisms should be a priority. This is particularly...

16/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01327057 99-76453

**A database perspective on knowledge discovery**

Imielinski, Tomasz; Mannila, Heikki

Communications of the ACM v39n11 PP: 58-64 Nov 1996

ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM

WORD COUNT: 4512

...TEXT: such an API.

As an example, consider an application that predicts values of unknown data **elements** (null values) in the **database** on the basis of the other "known" fields. This requires generation of rules that have the **attribute** to be predicted occurring as a rule consequent; application of such rules to the current **database** state, and the substitution of the the nulls with predicted data values. This can be written as a host language (say C or C++) program with embedded rule **queries** and possibly standard database **queries** as well [10].

Thus, rule querying can be embedded in a host programming language, or... attribute specified in the query. An inverted list is a linked list of all object **identifiers** for objects satisfying a given descriptor. The process then proceeds by merging the linked lists...

16/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01313373 99-62769

**Improving personal-name searching in online catalogs**

Drabenstott, Karen M; Weller, Marjorie S

...TEXT: implementation of a new design for online catalog searching that features search trees to select **searching** approaches that are likely to yield useful **retrievals** for the topics, titles, and authors users seek; new methods for soliciting user queries bearing...

...personal names. Alternatively, name searches may induce systems to perform both author searches and subject **searches** for user queries and distinguish between **retrievals** that are the result of these two types of searches.

Since the introduction of online...

...its keyword searches; the desired heading had no initial, so the system failed to produce **retrievals** in keyword-in-heading or keyword **searches**. The system submitted the user query bearing spelled out name(s) and one or moreso the system failed to produce **retrievals** in keywordin-heading or keyword **searches**.

5. Users rarely enter personal names queries containing elements that pertain to the name such...

...about the elements of users' personal-name queries that they can use to produce useful **retrievals**.

With regard to **searching** for personal-name queries, operational systems typically submit user queries to one of three search...

...list of headings is based on the initial words in user queries. The two keyword **searches** are forgiving about word order because systems **retrieve** headings regardless of the word order in queries. However, spelling is important in keyword searches...

...for their personalname queries. Unfortunately, systems give users little instruction or guidance as to which **search** approach is likely to produce useful **retrievals** for their personalname queries. The **search** approach users choose may be based on previous experience, luck, serendipity, or a combination of...

...of personal-name headings by searching for as many elements as needed to provide useful **retrievals** and utilize the appropriate **search** approach in view of the information provided by users.

Personal-Name Queries in Subject Searches...demonstrated the extent to which users entered subject queries for personal names and the subject **searching** approaches that were likely to produce useful **retrievals**.

The second project, titled "Testing a New Subject Access Design to Online Catalogs," was supported...

...terms in bibliographic records. This machine-based analysis resulted in the selection of a subject **searching** approach that was likely to produce useful **retrievals** in response to user queries.<sup>27</sup>

Despite the fact that the personal-name queries from...

...the extent to which user queries matched controlled vocabulary terms,

and their ability to produce **retrievals** in response to certain subject-searching approaches.  
A research team at the University of Michigan selected the initial queries users entered...

...because subsequent queries might have been unnecessary if catalogs responded to initial queries with useful **retrievals**. Queries were selected from online catalog terminals **searched** exclusively by library patrons over a one-month period during these four academic institutions' winter...

...only three elements-last names, first names, and topics-to determine whether keyword-in-heading **searches** would produce **retrievals**. If such **searches** failed, we dropped first names and submitted surname and topical element(s) to keyword-in-heading...

...elements as we considered earlier-last names, first names, and topics-to determine whether keyword **searches** would produce **retrievals**. If keyword **searches** failed to produce **retrievals**, we ignored given-name elements in a second keyword search. If keyword approaches still failed...and middle names or initials to effect matches. We discarded queries that were successful producing **retrievals** through keyword-in-heading **searches** from subsequent analyses. We submitted remaining queries to keyword **searches** and, if necessary, ignored first...

...alphabetical matches. That is, the combination of personal-name and topical elements failed to produce **retrievals**, so systems governed by **search** trees would omit the nonname elements and submit the remaining personal-name elements to alphabetical...consequently, the order of elements in personal name queries did not matter. Keyword-in-record **searches** were one-step approaches in which systems **retrieved** bibliographic records bearing the entered terms. When users entered surnames using terms that were also...history for Earlham College, respectively.

#### Subject Searching in the Experimental Online Catalog

We tested the **retrieval** effectiveness of the experimental online catalog with **search** trees by comparing its performance with the performance of an experimental online catalog in which **searches** of titles and abstracts to **retrieve** a few relevant records, review results to find relevant controlled vocabulary, and then incorporate such...

...ASTUTE searchers would not have to go very far to access the library material they **retrieved** in their **searches** of the experimental online catalog. At Earlham College, ASTUTE was located in the reference area...  
...postsearch interviews with system users. On its own, ASTUTE recruited users and logged their queries, **searches**, relevance assessments to **retrieved** titles, and answers to closed-ended presearch and postsearch questions. Because human monitors were not...

...users if they want to continue searching. Users who respond positively to such prompts might **retrieve** additional records through keyword **searches** and alphabetical **searches**. Because topical elements are discarded in alphabetical **searches**, systems are very much likely to **retrieve** titles that are not specifically on users' topics of interest. In our example, users might...

...the one selected by the user (figure 10). Figure 11 shows the first of ten **retrieved** bibliographic records.

## Experimental Online Catalog Performance in **Searches** for Personal Names

The third research question that the analyses in this paper address focuses ...

...6

User entry of topical query element

(Illustration Omitted)

Captioned as: Figure 7

Bibliographic record **retrieved** in keyword **search**

(Illustration Omitted)

Captioned as: Figure 8

User entry of personal-name query for "tecumseh"

(Illustration...

...name subject headings were not processed into searchable indexes of the system's general subject **searching** capability. They did **retrieve** records in title-keyword and general keyword **searches** for queries bearing the word "schaum's" because title words were processed into the searchable ...these systems were perseverance and search-approach failures, respectively. Both systems had their share of **database** failures. Of the 27 subject **queries** for personal names, all but 4 **queries** featured **elements** for both names and topics. We expected a large number of personal-name **queries** to have both elements for names and topics because the experimental online catalogs explicitly prompted users to enter a topical element. Without such prompting, **queries** consisting of personal-name elements usually outnumber multi-element **queries**.

(Table Omitted)

Captioned as: Table 5

Keyword **searches** failed to **retrieve** titles for half of these queries because of the topic element. Frequently this was categorized...

...topic) into the experimental online catalog. The Pinstripe System submitted this query to a keyword **search** and failed to **retrieve** titles. The Blue System submitted this query to keyword **searches**. When it failed to **retrieve** titles, the system ignored the topic element and responded with the results of the alphabetical...

...Pinstripe System. In these nine searches, the Pinstripe System submitted the entire query to keyword **searches** and failed to yield **retrievals**. When users also conducted Blue System **searches** for the same queries, these searches might have succeeded because this system discarded topical elements...

...determine whether retrieved titles covered the specific topics they had in mind.

Several Blue System **searches** were successful in **retrieving** titles through the alphabetical approach to which users gave positive relevance assessments even though the titles did not specifically refer to the topic

element of their queries . The failure of a few Blue System searches to retrieve useful titles was attributed to user perseverance, query specificity, or database failure. For example, after the query "whittier" (surname), "john" (given name), and "abolition" (topic) failed to retrieve titles in a keyword search , the Blue System responded with the alphabetical approach, but the alphabetical list of personal-name...

...contain a subject heading for John Whittier. The failure of this Blue System search was attributed to database failure.

On occasion, users were not satisfied with the results of Blue System searches in...

...in 1927" (topic), the Blue System ignored the topical element because of its inability to retrieve titles through a keyword-in-record search and responded with an alphabetical list of personal-name subject headings. The user selected the...

...of four different online catalogs and submitted them to a manual analysis that simulated how search trees would treat the queries during the retrieval process. The vast majority (87.2 percent) of extracted queries bore personal-name elements only...

...of queries bearing both personal-name and topical elements were first submitted to various keyword searches in attempts to produce retrievals for both element types; failure to produce retrievals in keyword searches forced us to discard topical elements and submit the remaining personal-name elements of queries...case such queries no longer bear personal-name elements. If the two types of keyword searches fail to yield retrievals for personalname and topical elements of user queries, the search trees discard given- and middle-name elements and resubmit queries to these keyword searches (figures 12A and 12B). Failure to produce retrievals through keyword searches results in the submission of personal-name elements to alphabetical searches. Alphabetical searches also handle...

...relevant titles to retrieve additional ones with the same subject headings.

The tactics the enhanced search tree for personalname queries uses to produce retrievals could be extended to author searches , title searches , and combined author-title searches. When users select the author search type, systems would ask...

...users for the last, first, and middle names and submit queries to keyword-in-heading searches . Failure to produce retrievals would provoke systems to submit queries to alphabetical searches that enable users to browse listed...

...names of their desired author, and title words. They submit name elements to keyword-inheading searches that retrieve author names and title elements to title-keyword searches that retrieve titles, and combine the results to find names and titles in the same record. When systems fail to produce retrievals , they could reduce the number of searchable elements, for example, searching for last names and for low-posted title words, and conduct...

...of personal-name headings by searching for as many elements as needed to provide useful retrievals and utilize the appropriate search approach in view of the information provided.

The third research question focused on how users...title searches, and

combined author-title searches can enlist the same search approaches as subject **searching**. When **searches** result in few or no **retrievals**, systems controlled by **search** trees can enlist more than one **search** approach to find **retrievals** instead of placing the burden of determining which **search** approach produces useful **retrievals** on end users. While **search** trees are effective at reducing search approach failures, system prompts require users to correctly differentiate...

...and Information Research Report (London: British Library), 94. 29. Charles R. Hildreth, Intelligent Interfaces and **Retrieval** Methods for Subject **Searching** in Bibliographic **Retrieval** Systems (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress), 85-88. 30. Drabenstott and Vazine-Goetz, Using...

16/3,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01231692 98-81087  
**The engines that can**  
Joss, Molly W; Wszola, Stanley  
CD-ROM Professional v9n6 PP: 30-38+ Jun 1996  
ISSN: 1049-0833 JRNL CODE: LDP  
WORD COUNT: 5238

...TEXT: well for collections of various media types, but they tend to have fewer text search **features** than all-text **database** software.

Prices too can vary greatly for **search** and **retrieval** tools, ranging considerably depending upon the type of product and the number of built-in ...

16/3,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01123363 97-72757  
**Cool tools for searching the Web**  
Courtois, Martin P; Baer, William M; Stark, Marcella  
Online v19n6 PP: 14-32 Nov/Dec 1995  
ISSN: 0146-5422 JRNL CODE: ONL  
WORD COUNT: 5085

...ABSTRACT: remarkably in their approaches to indexing, searching, and displaying results. There are, however, some common **elements** of which new users need to be aware: 1. **database** construction, 2. relevancy ranking, 3. order of entry, 4. substring searching, 5. no numbered sets ...

...WWW databases is presented, including: 1. CUI W3 Catalog, 2. Harvest, 3. Lycos, 4. Open Text Web Index, 5. WebCrawler, 6. World Wide Web Worm, and 7. Yahoo. ...

16/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01070158 97-19552

**Drafix QuickCAD well suited for novices**  
Grabowski, Ralph  
InfoWorld v17n28 PP: 88 Jul 10, 1995  
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW  
WORD COUNT: 464

...TEXT: Boolean commands. It was easy to bring QuickCAD objects (either the entire drawing or individual **elements** ) and **text** data ( **object properties** and **database** information) into another Windows application, such as Excel, via the Clipboard and OLE. Counting symbols...

16/3,K/8 (Item 7 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01005714 96-55107  
**The roles of digital libraries in teaching and learning**  
Marchionini, Gary; Maurer, Hermann  
Communications of the ACM v38n4 PP: 67-75 Apr 1995  
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM  
WORD COUNT: 5486

...TEXT: display tools such as Mosaic allow users to browse the World-Wide Web and display **text** and multimedia **objects** . Search tools such as the Wide-Area Information Server (WAIS), Archie, and Veronica allow people...

...Gopher, and WAIS, provides sophisticated navigational facilities when used in conjunction with a Hyper-G **database** : The facilities include visual "local maps" of all in- and outgoing hyperlinks, a 3D landscape generator, a history and hierarchy browser, Boolean searches on **attributes** , and full text searches including approximate matches in user-defined scopes that may arbitrarily cross...

...tools evolve, better integration of search and display will be necessary. One approach is dynamic **queries** [2] that provide graphical representations for **database elements** and sliders for adjusting parameters on those **elements** . As parameters are changed, the graphical display is immediately updated, providing immediate visual answer sets... Anklesaria, F., Lindner, P., McCahill, M., and Torrey, D. Internet Gopher Protocol: A Distributed Document **Search** and **Retrieval** Protocol; FP from boombox.micro.umn.edu, directory pub/gopher/gopher...

16/3,K/9 (Item 8 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00783124 94-32516  
**Folio VIEWS 3.0 for Windows: What's in it for the law?**  
Griffith, Cary  
Information Today v10n9 PP: 43-45 Oct 1993  
ISSN: 8755-6286 JRNL CODE: IFT  
WORD COUNT: 1474

...ABSTRACT: the user understand the term infobase. The concept of infobase involves desktop publishing, word processing, **database** management, full-text indexing applications, and some search **features** . The real value of VIEWS 3.0 for the legal community is a CD-ROM **search** and **retrieval** engine. Folio's product literature suggests litigation

support and work product infobases as good examples...

16/3,K/10 (Item 9 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00709531 93-58752  
**M.A.I.D. makes big mark in business info**  
O Leary, Mick  
Information Today v10n5 PP: 44-45 May 1993  
ISSN: 8755-6286 JRNL CODE: IFT  
WORD COUNT: 1184

...TEXT: online or offline. Within documents, which in Researchline can be very large, there is keyword **searching**, keyword-in-context display, and page **retrieval** and display. In Companyline, you can select which **record elements** you want, rather than having to take the entire **record**.

The M.A.I.D. interface lacks features that professional searchers will miss. You cannot...

16/3,K/11 (Item 10 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00600359 92-15532  
**Logic Programming as the Integrator of the Fifth Generation Computer Systems Project**  
Furukawa, Koichi  
Communications of the ACM v35n3 PP: 82-92 Mar 1992  
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM  
WORD COUNT: 6257

...TEXT: In Quixote, not only simple data atoms but also complex structures are candidates for object **identifiers** (21). Even circular structures can be represented in Quixote. The non-well-founded set theory...avoided by reversing the role of the caller and the callee in naive implementation of **database query** evaluation: Instead of trying to find a model **element** (a **database** item) with a pattern appearing in a theorem (a **query** pattern), their method tries to find a theorem (a **query component**) with a given model **element** (a **database** item) as an instantiation of a literal of the theorem. Since every model **element** is a ground literal, there is no variable in the caller. The variable instantiations occur when a theorem **database** is searched and an appropriate clause representing a literal of some the rem is found to match a given model **element**. Actually, the same method can be applied in **database query** evaluation since it is formulated as a theorem proving process. Figure 6 is a KL1...

16/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05266187 Supplier Number: 48024149 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**LDAP: The Internet's Latest Great Protocol Experiment**  
Backman, Dan  
Network Computing, p106  
Oct 1, 1997

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 3016

... name (such as lsmith or lasmith), distinguished names might refer to a user's unique ID instead: uid=lsmith, ou=Accounting, o=Acme Corp., c=U.S.

Recall that LDAP is...

...for defining indexes to enable directory searching. Indexing an entry means searching through the directory database once and creating a lookup table that is queried when the directory is searched. Choosing attributes to index and their index types is a key element in an LDAP server's performance, so you'll need to anticipate how the directory will be queried.

In addition to testing Netscape Directory Server 1.2 and Novell LDAP 1.0 for...

...to index substring and "sounds like" searches for the common name attribute, while limiting user ID searches to substring or equality indexes. However, the trade-off in using indexes to speed...corporate information often found in paper phone books. These directories have the advantage of being searchable, making information retrieval easier for the user. They are inherently always up-to-date, and any changes are...

16/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05081511 Supplier Number: 47459482 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Drumbeat Available Immediately: First Open, Standards-Based Drag-and-Drop Web Development Environment for High-End Interactive Web Applications**  
PR Newswire, p0611SFW030  
June 11, 1997  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 1959

... cut and paste scripts from other applications, or simply invoke the ready-made Drumbeat JavaScript elements.

\* Content management and data-driven pages -- The integrated multimedia Content Manager enables users to build applications from data sets without learning database structure or query syntax. By dropping text, graphics, audio, and video into Content Manager, users can automatically generate...

...pages from a single layout template. In addition, using drag-and-drop icons for server identification and SQL queries together with the integrated JavaScript editor, developers can link interactive elements to external databases or...

16/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04469999 Supplier Number: 46562006 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**NetDynamics serves data to Web**  
InfoWorld, pIW1

July 22, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 1048

... bind data fields to display fields and set up page layouts. Query, insert, and other **database** actions can be performed by adding data objects in the page.

To develop your application's interface, you drag and drop user-interface **elements**, such as list boxes and radio buttons, then define their properties and associated events. NetDynamics...

...of a "session." The first time a client accesses a NetDynamics application, a unique session ID is stored as an encrypted key on the pages that are generated for that user. The server uses this ID to restore contextual information for the user. When coupled with NetDynamics' cached database connections, this...

16/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04003191 Supplier Number: 45814223 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Open Text and Odesta announce Livelink latitude; First comprehensive workgroup collaboration and document management system; Now Livelink Latitude is first Web-enabled system for searching, developing and distributing documents.**

Business Wire, p9261308

Sept 26, 1995

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 877

... the Discussion Database for easy retrieval.

o Electronic Document Distribution -- Using the built-in full- **text index**, users can view documents and objects regardless of their format or location. Users can retrieve...

...the name of the creator of the document; when it was created; approval status; access **record**; and version information.

All of these capabilities are further enhanced by a powerful, object-oriented development environment that **features** visual development tools to customize the user interface and workflow elements, extending Livelink Latitude functionality...

16/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03340582 Supplier Number: 44622834 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Access Database Manager Comes Of Age**

Open Systems Today, p85

April 25, 1994

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 2433

... single record or a tabular list of records from the form's

associated table or **query** . From within a form, you can create new **database records** or edit old ones. Since you can control the **properties** of each **element** in the form, you can create complex field validation rules (using code modules, which are...

...all orders placed by that customer. This totals query would group records by the customer **ID** and then sum all order totals.

Once a query is defined, you can view either...

16/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08828391 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18505971 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**NetDynamics serves data to Web. (Spider Technologies' NetDynamics 2.0**

**visual database development application for the Web) (Software**

**Review) (Evaluation)**

Shankar, Gess

InfoWorld, v18, n30, pIW1(1)

July 22, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1109 LINE COUNT: 00096

... bind data fields to display fields and set up page layouts. Query, insert, and other **database** actions can be performed by adding data objects in the page.

To develop your application's interface, you drag and drop user-interface **elements** , such as list boxes and radio buttons, then define their properties and associated events. NetDynamics...

...of a "session." The first time a client accesses a NetDynamics application, a unique session **ID** is stored as an encrypted key on the pages that are generated for that user. The server uses this **ID** to restore contextual information for the user. When coupled with NetDynamics' cached database connections, this...

16/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07923481 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16993391 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**A painless way to assemble information.(askSam for Windows 2.0 freeform**

**database) (Software Review) (Evaluation)**

Greiner, Lynn

Computing Canada, v21, n8, p27(1)

April 12, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0319-0161 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 631 LINE COUNT: 00050

...ABSTRACT: features. Documents, which are analogous to records in a regular DBMS, may consist of uncategorized **text** , graphics or other **objects** , or they may contain fields of any length up to 16,000 lines, which is...

...be expanded on the fly by switching into word-processing mode. All documents and other **elements** associated with a single **database** are

stored in one file. AskSam can be customized to import data from existing files...

16/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07228453 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15309146 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Imaging software makes use of Microsoft Access database. (ImageFast  
Software Systems Inc.'s ImageFast 2.0) (Product Announcement)

Moore, Mark

PC Week, v11, n14, p46(1)

April 11, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 364 LINE COUNT: 00030

... With ImageFast 2.0, users can index folders and documents so that they can be searched and retrieved quickly and easily. The ImageFast upgrade features a Database Design Wizard -- based on Microsoft's Access database -- that lets users specify the elements necessary for indexing images and objects, according to officials from the McLean, Va., software developer...

16/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06383502 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13333622 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Search your LAN for the right document with PC DOCS open. (local area  
network) (PC DOCS Inc.'s PC DOCS Open 2.0) (Software Review) (First  
Looks) (Evaluation)

Rigney, Steve

PC Magazine, v12, n3, p49(1)

Feb 9, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 446 LINE COUNT: 00034

...ABSTRACT: the client program is priced at \$295. PC DOCS Open 2.0 provides complete document search and retrieval functionality plus full text management across a host of leading operating systems. The package is ...

...program's Designer element lets users create custom search screens. The PC DOCS Open Desktop features customizable toolbars for launching applications. The product maintains a high level of security and performance as it interacts with leading Structured Query Language (SQL) database engines. Client software comes with a powerful component for searching and indexing documents once they have been received from the server.

16/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05399743 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10875669 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Inside a searcher's mind: the seven stages of an online search. (Part 2)  
(includes additional articles on search terms, approaches to search  
strategy and on learning from search experiences)

Quint, Barbara

Online, v15, n4, p28(8)

July, 1991

ISSN: 0146-5422

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 7031

LINE COUNT: 00566

... Would certain types of material and certain databases offer enough value to make low-grade search retrieval still worth while, e.g., full-text availability? What factors beyond retrieval precision most affect search success, e.g., speed or cost? What basic approach will work with what database or databases? Do any selected database (s) have an intrinsic correspondence to components of the search logic? For example, does a database 's design and/or coverage policy correspond to some search elements such as dates of coverage, type of material required, angle on the topic, etc.? In...

16/3,K/22 (Item 6 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04875763 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09177028 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Ceramics! (data bases) (column)

Duelstgen, Ronald R.

Database, v13, n6, p103(2)

Dec, 1990

DOCUMENT TYPE: column

ISSN: 0162-4105

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1705 LINE COUNT: 00133

... ceramics have iodine in them anyway? (Editor k Note: For a detailed look at the Element Term field, see Jill Coghlan's article in the june 1990 issue of DATABASE :

"Algorithm vs. Database -Produced Chemical Indexing. -PH)

I must caution any searcher using the Element Term field for exhaustive retrieval of materials containing specific elements to follow the examples in the STN Database Summary Sheet...

16/3,K/23 (Item 7 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04589387 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09034265 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Database software for the 1990s.

Beiser, Karl

Database, v13, n3, p15(6)

June, 1990

ISSN: 0162-4105

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 5239 LINE COUNT: 00421

... written in a database programming language; optimization of query construction and execution; execution of fuzzy searches that retrieve records having information "something like" the information a user has said he is seeking; a...

...level, numerous products will attempt to divide functions into

mix-and-match frontend and backend **components** . Acceptance of a standard **database** engine could preserve portability while allowing a wide choice of user interfaces. This approach will...

16/3,K/24 (Item 8 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04528658 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08797927 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Searching the BIOSIS databases. (column)**  
Flis, Barbara J.  
Database, v13, n2, p89(2)  
April, 1990  
DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 1788 LINE COUNT: 00142

... limiting a search to a particular subfile, only those entries within that subfile will be **retrieved** .

Q. How do I **search** for new taxa in Zoological **Record** Online and BIOSIS Previews? A. One of the many valuable **features** of Zoological **Record** Online is the capability for searching for references dealing with new taxa. **Records** of new taxa are most efficiently **retrieved** from Zoological **Record** Online by **searching** the Taxa Notes data **element** . For example, "SP. NOV.," an abbreviation for the Latin phrase "species novum," is added to the Taxa Notes data **element** of the first published **record** describing a new species and complying with the nomenclature policies of Zoological **Record** . The term SP. NOV. will immediately follow the taxonomic name.

There are many other terms...

16/3,K/25 (Item 9 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03524744 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06507222 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Software choices for in-house databases. (includes related article)**  
Tenopir, Carol; Lundeen, Gerald W.; Hane, Paula J.  
Database, v11, n3, p34(9)  
June, 1988  
ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 5443 LINE COUNT: 00448

... consuming to impose some sort of consistent field structure on such documents in order to **search** and **retrieve** information from them.

Another possible use of text retrieval packages is to provide retrieval from...

...want to take the time to edit downloaded records for consistency and compatibility, a text **retrieval** package will allow you to **search** and **retrieve** entire records.

Text **retrieval** packages allow varying information types to be stored and retrieved without imposing structure or adding...

...each entire retrieved document must be output just as it is input.

ZyINDEX, TEXTBANK, and **SearchExpress** are typical text **retrieval** packages that have been used successfully for a variety of applications. All deal with any...or across fields and new fields can be derived from the

results.

An especially interesting feature of Q & A is its Intelligent Assistant, an artificial intelligence-like search interface. Using the Intelligent Assistant, the database designer can specify synonymous words to designate the file (e.g., database, Books Databank, etc.), the search process (e.g., retrieve, search, find, locate, etc.), the records (e.g., documents, articles, information), the fields in each record (e.g., author, writers, creators), and for data elements (e.g., OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration). The users can then use any of the words in a query, entering such things as find me all documents in the Books Databank that...

...and the others are searched sequentially. This feature saves indexing overhead, but will slow down search and retrieval time for all but very small databases.

#### Hybrid File Managers

As mentioned earlier, it is...best choice for large structured textual databases (such as typical bibliographic databases) that need sophisticated search and retrieval features but do not need computational capabilities or linking of files. They are usually of...with nesting, truncation, proximity operations, set building, range searching, and inverted index browsing. A navigation search takes parts of a retrieved relevant document to form another search query. Thesaurus management and report generation are also a part of TINman.

TINlib is a...

...a library.

#### TABLE I

##### SELECTED SOFTWARE PACKAGES FOR IN-HOUSE DATABASES

##### General Purpose Packages

##### Text Retrieval

SearchExpress Executive Technologies, Inc. 1075 13th Street South  
Birmingham, AL 35205 205/934-9130

##### TEXTBANK

Group...

16/3,K/26 (Item 1 from file: 160)  
DIALOG(R) File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02076546

#### KNOWLEDGESET LAUNCHES INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SOFTWARE TO IMPROVE HYPERCARD PERFORMANCE; MOVES MAC TO DATABASE MAINSTREAM

News Release November 1, 1988 p. 1

KnowledgeSet (R) Corporation, a leading developer of software systems for information management, will feature HyperKRS (TM), a search and retrieval program for Apple (R) HyperCard (R) that significantly increases database performance for Macintosh users at the KnowledgeSet booth. According to the company, the product -- when...

16/3,K/27 (Item 2 from file: 160)  
DIALOG(R) File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01519127

#### Texet Introduces New Publishing System.

NEWS RELEASE September 1, 1986 p. 11

... you get" (WYSIWYG) control of document design, text and graphics editing, and pagination. They also **feature** comprehensive math composition, powerful tabular composition, and an object-oriented structural **database** to store **text** and graphical **objects**. The system makes use of simple generic codes to identify **elements** of the text input stream, rather than complex typesetting codes. Textet systems interface to all...

16/3,K/28 (Item 3 from file: 160)  
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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01007601  
**DATABASE BRIDGES GAP IN VIDEOTEX MARKET.**  
ViewText March, 1984 p. 1

Videotex Information (Norwalk, Connecticut) will introduce an electronic **component database** that bridges the gap between the home videotex and business on-line information markets. Videolog will initially be similar to existing **searchable** ASCII databases. Customers will be able to **retrieve** information on **components** based on a known manufacturer or **component** name or number. By late 1984, a graphics **element** will be added. Once the **component record** is located, graphs and diagrams can be retrieved as well as descriptive text. The graphics...

16/3,K/29 (Item 1 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02074148 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19516671 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Borland's C++ Builder masterfully extends Delphi's successful tradition.**  
(Borland International programming tool) (Development Tools) (Software Review) (Evaluation) (Column)  
Nicolaisen, Nancy  
Computer Shopper, v17, n7, p577(3)  
July, 1997  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation Column ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE:  
English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 2967 LINE COUNT: 00245

...ABSTRACT: Builder's Object Repository tool, implemented as a simple text file with many references, allows **components** to be shared across projects and can extend repository objects via inheritance. The Data Dictionary is vital to Builder's **database** strategy, providing a flexible repository for descriptive information about data sources, and the Visual Query Builder makes it easy to create SQL **query** relationships. C++ Builder shares its object-oriented programming implementation with Delphi. Pricing ranges from \$99...

... a property that behaves as a C++ public member and attaching Delphi-style runtime type **identification** (RTTI) to it. With RTTI, runtime clients of the component can discover key-type information...

16/3,K/30 (Item 2 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02057155      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19255727      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Year 2000 analysis: gaining maximum value from the process. (Industry Trend  
or Event)

Schuff, Fred

Enterprise Systems Journal, v12, n3, p8(7)

March, 1997

ISSN: 1053-6566

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3559

LINE COUNT: 00301

... requires intensive testing because there is no completely accurate  
upfront analysis of the scope and identification of the exact subset of  
components that must be modified. Only a few wrong dates...content change  
or a code change to a common routine used by many systems. The database  
can locate the affected components and help develop a test plan that does  
not miss any system elements .

The database provides a basic repository of data about application  
systems that can be in a "maintenance...

...documentation is usually old and out-of-date or nonexistent. The  
database can provide useful query and analysis capabilities to the  
support staff when trying to analyze a problem or determine...

16/3,K/31      (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01995471      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18651292      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Virage versus the BLOB: visual information retrieval technology drives a  
search engine. (PhotoDisk online photo archive utilizes VIR Engine image  
browser) (Product Information)

McKenzie, Matt

Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, v1, n1, p3(2)

Sep, 1996

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1844

LINE COUNT: 00145

Virage versus the BLOB: visual information retrieval technology drives a  
search engine. (PhotoDisk online photo archive utilizes VIR Engine image  
browser) (Product Information)

TEXT:

Visual information retrieval technology drives a search engine  
Quality text- searching tools are now fairly common, but it is still  
difficult to perform equally reliable searches...

... other previously assigned attributes. If the collection is one  
where users look up images by id numbers (part numbers, skus, etc.) this  
may not be a big limitation. But for typical...

...just digitally opaque blobs, and users do not have to rely upon  
preassigned keywords or property searches.

To begin a search, image data are entered in a variety of ways:  
scanning, pulling an image from the database or even sketching in the  
desired kinds of shapes or figures. Using a set of...

...to the importance of color, texture, shape and composition. As the  
database responds to the queries with sets of candidate images, the user  
can refine the search to reflect the target...

...all of its usefulness, has clear limits on what it can do. When the

engine searches images, it retrieves them based upon what they look like, not upon what they actually are. As a...

...resolution and intended use. With the vir engine, a visitor can either enter an image identification number to begin a search, or select a random sample of images. Users can

16/3,K/32 (Item 4 from file: 275)  
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01965435 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18548007  
Nexpo '96, II: editorial and advertising systems and electronic publishing.  
(includes related article on Freedom System Integrators' addition of  
Phrasea to its product line) (Industry Trend or Event)  
Tribute, Andrew; Edwards, Stephen; Rossello, Rosanne; Drennan, Bill;  
Fischer, Christina  
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v25, n21, p3(51)  
July 29, 1996  
ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 41501 LINE COUNT: 03239

... in their native applications.  
Object management. OMS provides facilities for organizing, tracking and retrieving ad elements --images, text, logos, etc. It supports any ODBC-compliant database, such as Microsoft's SQL Server and Oracle. Individual sites determine the organization of elements into classes. Any element can have an unlimited number of keywords and user-defined attributes (advertiser, code, run dates, etc.). It supports Boolean searches that can be named and retrieved for reuse.  
OMS supports Acrobat technology for remote access and viewing. When used with Workflow...

16/3,K/33 (Item 5 from file: 275)  
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01888705 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17956940 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Data access in Delphi. (Borland International's application development software) (Product Support)(Tutorial)  
Hill, Robert  
Data Based Advisor, v14, n1, p82(3)  
Jan, 1996  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 1670 LINE COUNT: 00155

...ABSTRACT: application development environment for Windows programs. Before creating the application, developers must understand the Borland Database Engine (BDE), which is the tool used to specify how connections to the different databases in a system are established. Delphi's database elements are both visual, or visible to the user at runtime, and non-visual, or invisible at runtime. The invisible components carry out tasks including queries, field control and data access. Visual elements including TDBGrid, TDBMemo and TDBEdit may be placed on forms to act as data-aware controls. The visual elements link to a particular TDataSource control, which is non-visual and connects the visual control to the database. Using the Database Form Expert, users can build applications

without writing any code.

... This is also where you define database aliases. An alias is nothing more than an **identifier** for a specific database connection. The alias maintains information such as the database location, name...

16/3,K/34 (Item 6 from file: 275)

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01862631 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17581444 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

It's Access for Windows 95. (Microsoft's DBMS) (Desktop DBMS) (Software Review) (Column) (Evaluation)

Spitzer, Tom

DBMS, v8, n12, p82(4)

Nov, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Column Evaluation ISSN: 1041-5173

LANGUAGE:

English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3681 LINE COUNT: 00278

... that the company is pessimistic about users being able to assign a fact-based unique **identifier** (a true primary key) to the records in their tables. All of the Wizards recommend...

...data type and make that field the "primary key." Also, a feature called Globally Unique ID promises to assign unique **identifiers** to tables that are replicated to multiple locations using the new briefcase replication. Globally Unique...

...I should do), merging will create multiple records with identical information except for the automatic ID.

In another case, I had mistakenly modified a record on the laptop, and it overwrote...

...the history of personal computing.

Application Development Enhancements

Access for Windows 95 offers several new **features** that should make it easier for both novices and experienced developers to construct **database** applications. These include the ability to specify in a table definition whether to represent a...

...or combo boxes, you can specify the data source, which can be another table or **query**, or a list of values entered in the row source property. This is not the...

16/3,K/35 (Item 7 from file: 275)

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01833429 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17393377 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Publishing on the World Wide Web. (newspapers offering World Wide Web-based information services)

Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v25, n1, p8(11)

Sep 1, 1995

ISSN: 0736-7260

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 10122 LINE COUNT: 00792

... access a page, they also access the links between articles, pdf pages and Xpress page **elements**. From there, the links are sent to the

WebServer from the BasisPlus database in the form of MAPS queries and made available on the Web.

Netscape and Mosaic browsers are used to view the rom. Images, except for eps ones, are compressed when archiving is invoked. For retrieval, it is possible to search any field associated with an image, and the library is now accessible from a Mac...

...any number of databases. Sinfonia translates a single query into the native language of each search engine and retrieves the results. A browser displays thumbnails of images and a page icon for text files... During the past year, though, it has developed an application called AdParse that extracts and indexes the text of ads from Atex, SII and other newspaper systems. The ad text and indexes are copied into a separate Sybase database that acts as a full-text retrieval system...

16/3,K/36 (Item 8 from file: 275)

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01785104 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16898033 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Esperant. (Software AG of North America Inc) (one of seven evaluations of Structured Query Language tools in "SQL Query and Reporting Tools Straight Answers Limited Risks") (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Eoff, James L.

PC Magazine, v14, n11, p230(2)

June 13, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1112 LINE COUNT: 00091

... 0 is clearly a tool to watch.

SQL Expert

Esperant 2.1 has two main components : the Query /Reporting system, designed for end users, and the Administration system, designed for the database administrator. These two elements underlie Esperant's SQL Expert, a technology designed to let nontechnical users create accurate SQL queries in the dialects of several leading databases such as Oracle, Sybase, and Microsoft SQL Server...

...order to correct minor mistakes. These ranged from extraneous parentheses in the SQL to incorrect identification of available server functions. Such errors could stop SQL-illiterate business users cold.

Esperant's...

16/3,K/37 (Item 9 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01775137 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16862324 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Tackle your data: seven databases to boost your productivity. (includes related article on other database options) (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Plain, Stephen W.

Home Office Computing, v13, n1, p86(5)

Jan, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0899-7373 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 3413 LINE COUNT: 00270

... store data in separate tables and the software establishes relationships among them. For example, an ID field in a table for employees can be linked to a different yet related table...

...offers almost limitless flexibility. It assumes, however, that you understand such terms as table and query, which may throw off people unaccustomed to working with database software.

Unlike programs that have separate data files, index files, forms, and so on, Access encapsulates all of the components of each database within a single file that contains tables, queries, forms, reports, and so on. When you open Access, you see a simple window that...information--or fields--within a table, such as the fields for a last name, employee ID, and job title.

Scripts--Programming commands that manipulate data or automate tasks. Some products, such...7040.

Online: You can reach HOME OFFICE COMPUTING on major online services. Our e-mail ID numbers are as follows: CompuServe (76703,2025), America Online (screen name: hoe), and Prodigy (expt28b...

16/3,K/38 (Item 10 from file: 275)  
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01694727 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16187334 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Newspaper industry awaits a lively show in Vegas. (the Nexpo newspaper industry exposition in Las Vegas on June 25-29, 1994)  
Clemens, Mary; Edwards, Stephen E.; Fischer, Christina; Rossello, Rosanne  
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v23, n18, p25(18)  
June 13, 1994  
ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 10921 LINE COUNT: 00907

... tracker, DataFlow workflow manager, ImageFlow graphics management server and Windows-based Natural Search Engine. The Search Engine uses probabilistic searching to find and retrieve text and graphics. It builds weighted hit lists based on previous use, eliminating the need...s WinText for Atex emulation under Windows.

ESE will also show Digital Collection's full-text indexed, object database for text, images and full pages.

Eskofot ...merge.

Freedom Series Edit, a Mac-based text editor, provides extensive queries to the Oracle database, support for embedded notes and integration to Freedom Series Editorial Pagination. Other key features include an h&j option for viewing Xpress line endings, Xpress style-sheet compatibility, copyfit...

...Image Archive and the VuText Save System. Both sets of users will be able to search and retrieve both text and images from a single workstation through the same Windows interface. \* DTP Link...image editing software, along with a line of color plastic-card printers, which, for security identification, produce high-resolution photo images with text while incorporating various electronically readable technologies. To demonstrate...

16/3,K/39 (Item 11 from file: 275)  
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01680138 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15304344 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Corporate publishers at Documation focus on information management.  
(Graphic Communications Association's technical documentation and  
corporate publishing conference) (Product Announcement)  
Houghton, Karen; Walter, Mark  
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v23, n14, p11(8)  
April 4, 1994  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE:  
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 6379 LINE COUNT: 00509

... beta testing, is slated for release within a month or two.  
The B-tree-style **database**, written by Synex, was designed expressly  
for sgml. All **attributes** must be tagged as sgml **attributes** and the  
**database** cannot hold other **properties** in separate fields or tables, as  
is often done with relational databases. Although the **database** design is  
limited to sgml-encoded information, it makes excellent use of the sgml  
coding. Here are some of the **features**: \* Indexes built from tags.  
Explorer lets you restrict searches to certain tag, or element, names. When  
documents are loaded, the user specifies which tags to index. Obviously,  
**retrieval** performance is much faster when **searching** according to tags  
that are indexed. What is interesting is that index terms can be...

16/3,K/40 (Item 12 from file: 275)  
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01614315 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14200679 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Pioneering data-centric development: Visual Basic 3.0. (Microsoft Corp.'s  
program development software) (includes related article on binding the  
Access 1.1 engine to Visual Basic) (Software Review) (Hands-on Software)  
(Evaluation)  
Nicolaisen, Nancy  
Windows Sources, v1, n8, p148(3)  
Sept, 1993  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 1183 LINE COUNT: 00099

... that they are actually easy to explain, understand, and use.  
Data Access Objects are programming **elements** associated with data or  
**attributes** (" **properties** "), which may be manipulated by "methods"  
defined for each object. **Database**, Table, and Field Objects correspond to  
their namesakes in the world of relational-**database** programming--they  
actually house data. TableDef ...codify the structure of a given Table  
Object. QueryDef Objects hold definitions of SQL-type **queries**. Dynaset  
Objects hold the results of **queries**, in a form that allows the updates  
made to the set of records retrieved to be applied to the source data.  
Snapshot Objects make the results of a **query** available in a read-only  
form.

The leap from logical manipulation to visual presentation of...

...are simply a convenient and flexible means of publishing the contents of  
a Data Access **Object** to the screen. **Text** Boxes, Labels, Check Boxes,  
Pictures, Images, Masked Edit Fields, and 3-D Check Boxes, and...

16/3,K/41 (Item 13 from file: 275)  
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01611849 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13901749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Client/server applications and tools. (1993 Database Buyer's Guide Special  
Issue) (Buyers Guide)  
DBMS, v6, n7, p22(7)  
June 15, 1993  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 9039 LINE COUNT: 00781

... PC or workstation using familiar business terminology. Provides data representation and semantically dynamic objects to **query** the **database**. Data analysis **features** include a report generator, graphing capabilities, and, under Windows, support for DDE protocols. The **Query** -On-Business-Objects technique allows the user to define the natural elements of a **query**, including the information to view, the conditions on the results, and the sort order. Provides...

...metaphor similar to resizable spreadsheet cells. Through a client/server batch technique, users can submit **queries** in a deferred mode. Currently supports multiple client/server SQL databases including Oracle, Sybase, Ingres...595 per additional workstation, depending on the number of copies purchased.

ExtendBase Extended Systems, Boise, ID 208-322-7575, 800-235-7576  
ExtendBase is a client/server utility that enhances performance...

16/3,K/42 (Item 14 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01608603 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14002991 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Seybold Paris '93: contemporary issues from a European perspective.**  
Cline, Craig E.; Karsh, Arlene E.; Tribute, Andrew; Walter, Mark  
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v22, n19, p8(21)  
June 28, 1993  
ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 16686 LINE COUNT: 01308

... six of these.

The dnpr contains the description of the news photo. It contains an **identifier**, plus information on the pixel size of the image and whether the image is color...top of current versions.

Sgml/Search. Search queries may be used as a means of **retrieval**, using the Sgml/ **Search** query language, which is built into the **database** server.

In Sgml/Search, the usual full-text methods are enhanced by the use of structural criteria, which at this point include **element** type, structural context and attribute values. The system will search for arbitrarily complex expressions combining...

16/3,K/43 (Item 15 from file: 275)  
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01586724 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13392158 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**ClarisWorks for Windows wed apps with a great interface. (New!) (Software Review) (from Claris Corp.) (Evaluation)**

Pepper, Jon  
PC-Computing, v6, n3, p76(1)  
March, 1993  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0899-1847 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 525 LINE COUNT: 00042

... get sophisticated, ClarisWorks allows you to align objects precisely using a sample window and offers **text** and **object** rotation. The database lifts a few tricks from Claris's popular flat-file database program FileMaker, including its book metaphor for moving easily among **database records**. A simultaneous browse and layout feature lets you see immediately how changes in layout affect the **database**.

ClarisWorks for Windows provides many global **features** including extensive file import and export, mail merge, a zoom **feature** that ranges from 3 to 3,200 percent within any mode, support for Windows' Multiple...

16/3,K/44 (Item 16 from file: 275)  
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01586549 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13442568 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Microsoft Access 1.0: a Windows database for spreadsheet power users.**  
(Software Review) (Evaluation)

Gliedman, John  
PC Sources, v4, n3, p203(2)  
March, 1993  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1052-6579 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 1810 LINE COUNT: 00141

ABSTRACT: Microsoft Corp's \$495 Microsoft Access is an easy-to-use Microsoft Windows relational **data base** management system (DBMS) that does an excellent job linking spreadsheet and DBMS computing. The package **features** several powerful development tools that allow users to add buttons, graphics logos and other Windows conventions to their **database** applications. Microsoft Access maximizes the power and user-friendliness of the Windows graphical user interface...

...data from a variety of commercial database and spreadsheets as well as various ASCII formats. **Query** time is adequate. The product lacks a macro **record** function and data manipulation techniques are not as robust as most of the product's other **elements**.

... date/time; counter, which consecutively numbers the records in a table; true/false; and OLE **objects** such as **text**, charts, graphs, and tables.

Don't worry if you need to store text segments longer...

16/3,K/45 (Item 17 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01584858 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13455072 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Integrated Software adds catalog tools. (Catalog Maker software for flyer and advertising catalog production, Product DB pricing data base management software and Design Station advertisement layout extensions for QuarkXPress desktop publishing software) (The Latest Word) (Product Announcement)**

Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v22, n11, p23(2)  
Feb 22, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement      ISSN: 0736-7260      LANGUAGE:  
ENGLISH      RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 1781      LINE COUNT: 00134

... a category, chosen from a small list of object classes, and a key or element id number. The master document can use dummy text and pictures for the update elements; at...

...it, then assigns properties from a dialog box. Using two levels of labeling (category plus id number) allows selective updating of individual ad elements or whole classes: list prices, sale prices, product descriptions and so on.

To produce a specific version of the document, the product database must be queried to export a text file containing the update information. The text must carry "ISTags" that...

16/3,K/46      (Item 18 from file: 275)  
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01515721      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12164812      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Close-up: EasyCASE. (Evergreen CASE Tools' EasyCASE Professional 3.1  
computer-aided software engineering software) (Software Review) (Tools of  
the Trade) (Evaluation)

Keuffel, Warren

Computer Language, v9, n6, p31(5)

June, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation      ISSN: 0749-2839      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 2749      LINE COUNT: 00218

... specifications, and elementary process description  
\* Records and control tables  
\* Elements.

Obviously, the different types of text-file objects are more valuable for classification and organization than for any real difference between the text...

...a meaningful organizational plan. Let's take a closer look at the last three items: records, control tables, and elements.

Elements are the most primitive subdivision available in EasyCASE. The most common type of element is, of course, the entity attribute, which during physical design is transformed into a field in a data-structure record. But there are other ways to use elements. For example, a data flow may contain only one value - say, "social-security number." Social...

16/3,K/47      (Item 19 from file: 275)  
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01511884      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12020088      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
If word processing is not enough. (Scholastic Inc.'s Bank Street Writer for  
the Macintosh, GeoWorks International's GeoWorks Writer, Timeworks'  
Publish It! Easy 2.12 and The Learning Company's The Writing Center  
desktop publishing software) (Software Review) (includes related article

on PageMaker's education edition) (Buyer's Guide) (Evaluation)  
Holzberg, Carol S.  
Electronic Learning, v11, n7, p30(3)  
April, 1992  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0278-3258 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 2082 LINE COUNT: 00166

... for one frame automatically spill over into the other. A Rotate command lets you turn **text** frames or graphic **objects** in customized increments up to 360 degrees. There's even a special effects stretch tool to condense or expand text characters. Other significant program **features** include control over kerning and leading, master pages, and multiple undos.

As a special bonus, the current version of PIE ships with a combination **data base** /mail-merge application called File-it which contains up to 255 data fields. You can...

16/3,K/48 (Item 20 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01511122 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12063130 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Logic programming as the integrator of the Fifth Generation Computer Systems Project.** (one of four articles in special logic programming section)

Furukawa, Koichi  
Communications of the ACM, v35, n3, p83(11)  
March, 1992  
ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 6619 LINE COUNT: 00536

... In Quixote, not only simple data atoms but also complex structures are candidates for object **identifiers** [21]. Even circular structures can be represented in Quixote. The non-well-founded set theory...avoided by reversing the role of the caller and the callee in naive implementation of **database query** evaluation: instead of trying to find a model **element** (a **database** item) with a pattern appearing in a theorem (a **query** pattern), their method tries to find a theorem (a **query component**) with a given model **element** (a **database** item) as an instantiation of a literal of the theorem. Since every model **element** is a ground literal, there is no variable in the caller. The variable instantiations occur when a theorem **database** is searched and an appropriate clause representing a literal of some theorem is found to match a given model **element**.

Actually, the same method can be applied in **database query** evaluation since it is formulated as a theorem proving process. Figure 6 is a KL1...

16/3,K/49 (Item 21 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01499692 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11936439 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Flight stimulator; the Integrated Capacity Planning System gives American Airlines a competitive advantage.**

Chowning, David  
DBMS, v5, n2, p46(4)  
Feb, 1992  
ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 3401 LINE COUNT: 00277

... development (see Figure 1). Each unit describes an environment in which a model executes key elements of the software architecture:

Database Services. With a transaction-based process server, programs have no embedded query logic; rather, they pass a transaction ID to the database server (process) and retrieve data from shared memory at a later time...

16/3,K/50 (Item 22 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01493401 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11650508 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Painless point-and-click Windows development for SQL applications.

(Powersoft Corp.'s PowerBuilder program development software for Microsoft Windows 3.0 graphical user interface using structured query language) (Software Review) (New!) (Evaluation)

Powell, James E.

PC-Computing, v5, n1, p86(2)

Jan, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0899-1847 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 405 LINE COUNT: 00033

...ABSTRACT: applications for Microsoft Corp's Windows 3.0's graphical user interface (GUI) with Structured Query Language (SQL). The applications can be tailored to client/server situations where several users access...

...click on an object and write code for it in PowerScript, a language that has elements of both BASIC and C. PowerScript includes the feature DataWindow, which allows objects in an SQL data base to be manipulated without using SQL commands. The documentation and tutorial provide ample information for...

... create a form that uses standard Windows graphical elements-check boxes, buttons, list boxes, and text boxes. Behind each object is code written in PowerBuilder's PowerScript language, which is a cross between BASIC and C. Click on the object, and a text editor appears for entering your code-an approach also used in Visual Basic. With PowerBuilder ...

16/3,K/51 (Item 23 from file: 275)

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01458991 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11470228 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Extensions to Starburst: objects, types, functions, and rules. (IBM

Research's Starburst relational database management system; one of six articles on next-generation database management systems)

Lohman, Guy M.; Lindsay, Bruce; Pirahesh, Hamid; Schiefer, K. Bernhard Communications of the ACM, v34, n10, p94(16)

Oct, 1991

ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 12179 LINE COUNT: 00988

... using (system-maintained) pointers to related objects, encapsulation of behavior with the data, and object identifiers for

stored objects (to facilitate updates and deletes to views--see "Semantics--XNF"). As in...more flexible relational approach [35, 45], the user must define special columns to assign an **identifier** to a row, to contain its parent's **identifier**, and to reference another object's **identifier**. Joins between parents and children are then aided by system-maintained maps stored at the object's root that related the **identifier** of each subobject to its location. A similar approach is taken by systems such as...

...to specify the structure of the (virtual) complex objects.

In order to define structured result **queries**, the Starburst **query** language must be extended. An XNF **query** is identified by the keywords OUT OF and consists of : 1) definitions of components tables...

...keywords RELATE <nodes> WHERE <predicates>. The nodes are defined using standard SQL (i.e., flat) **queries**, and can therefore consist of any sets of rows derivable from the **database** using relational expressions. Relationships are predicates which, given an **element** from the parent node, select zero or more **elements** from the child node. The resulting nodes and relationships form a directed graph. In the...

...in relational DBMSs using mapping tables that need not appear in the results of the **query**.

Consider the example object 'Dept [...techniques were independently developed in [9]. We had to add a rudimentary form of object **identifiers** to map updates and deletes of a view back to rows in its base tables...to include several columns that are hidden to the user and contain pointers to (row **identifiers** of) parent, child, or sibling rows. Figure 5 shows the pointer structure maintained by an...

...preinsert routine uses the index of the parent's join column to find the row **identifier** for that row's parent, and from that parent its pointer to its first child...

...The postinsert routine then updates the pointers in the hidden columns, once the actual row **identifier** for the inserted row is returned by the storage method. Updating and deleting children proceed...

...However, results were less clear-cut when other parameters were varied. The plans sorting row **identifiers** were almost always better than comparable plans without sorting, in some cases by an order...

16/3,K/52 (Item 24 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01448984 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11214815 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Frame shows database front-end, viewer for Mac; Customer Acius develops  
ties with 4th dimension. (Frame Technology' FrameMaker )  
Seybold Report on Desktop Publishing, v6, n1, p38(2)  
Sept 2, 1991  
ISSN: 0889-9762 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 982 LINE COUNT: 00077

... when you create a new screen form (or "layout," as Acius calls them) for your **database**.

For each field, you specify what type of **element** you want created in FrameMarket--paragraph **text**, graphic or **index** marker. You then specify the formatting parameters in a manner that corresponds to the options...

16/3,K/53 (Item 25 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01447093 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11146433 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
SGML primer: what every software company should know about SGML. (Text  
tools: beyond search and retrieval )(includes related articles on the  
value of text objects )(Standard Generalized Markup Language)  
RELease 1.0, v91, 7, p7(7)  
July 31, 1991  
ISSN: 1047-935X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 3333 LINE COUNT: 00251

SGML primer: what every software company should know about SGML. (Text  
tools: beyond search and retrieval )(includes related articles on the  
value of text objects )(Standard Generalized Markup Language)

TEXT:

...contain any number of paragraphs, pictures and associated captions,  
two levels of subheads. Other tagged text elements might be index terms  
and customer names (which could be used to retrieve customer addresses or  
order amounts...

...programming languages or applications. Building a DTD is akin to using  
SQL to describe data elements and the structures of tables in a database  
. However, in SQL the only possible data elements are records, fields  
and tables, whereas SGML allows you to define arbitrary data elements.  
Also, with SGML there's the notion of context: A table is a table is...

...other hand, a relational database is a fine place to store data that may  
be queried by scripts in text objects, such as prices from a  
catalogue. OODBs and text These text elements are passive objects,  
which can be manipulated by any application that understands them and the  
DTD they conform...

...or other more complex procedures. But note that SCML/DTD tags don't make  
the text elements into objects. The tags simply note their presence in  
a document so that they can be treated...

...system, which provides active methods for them to implement. To the  
extent that the marked text elements are objects in the sense of  
inheritance, methods and encapsulation, they are defined outside SGML. (In  
other words, the document contains the instances of text objects, along  
with tags that identify them. Those tags are listed in a DTD that specifies  
...

...and organizations of the data. Moreover, that database can also provide  
data for graphs, mailmerge, queries and reports ... So, is it important  
to support SGML? Is it important to support SQL...to electronic  
distribution of texts. With descriptive markup it's possible to identify  
not just text objects for formatting, but terms for inclusion in an  
index, headlines for inclusion in a table...

...an alphabetical list of cross-reference links pointing back to the  
location of the tagged index words in the text. A table of contents is  
a sequential list of the titles and headings down to...SGML  
application/extension, adds the fourth dimension.) And beyond that into  
applications Links (and other text objects) can also be typed

arbitrarily by users, or clever algorithms, for other processing by applications...

...change their text contents: A rose by any other name would still be the same **object**. **Text** applications include not just layout, but almost anything to do with management of information. The truth is, once **text** is defined as **objects**, you can do anything with it that you can express explicitly. As we noted in...

...you benefit from the powers of scripting (or programming). SGML as a standard SGML identifies **text objects** in a global way so that they can be used across applications. Its capabilities aren't...

...that it was specifically designed both to sit inside text, and to surround and define **objects** within a **text**. And text is information. Yet the power of SGML also depends on its flexibility. You...

...itself; it's in what's doing the parsing and the executing." The value of **text objects** is not so much reusable code as reusable data. You can reuse defined pieces of...

...side, text chunks from different sources can be collected and integrated into a single document. **Text objects** that need updating can be updated easily without losing their identity in the documents they...

16/3,K/54 (Item 26 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01417489 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09379878 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Our friends the ISVs. (independent software vendors) (plans of software firms developing for Go Corp.'s pen-based system) (includes related article on Excel 3.0)

Dyson, Esther  
RELease 1.0, v91, n1, p7(8)  
Jan 22, 1991

ISSN: 1047-935X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 3969 LINE COUNT: 00301

... and placement of entries are interdependent. That's where techniques like blackboarding come into play.) **Text** and graphical **objects** and images can be intermingled; users can fill in a form and then scrawl a...

...link to and from their data using PenPoint's hyperlink buttons (which PenSoft lets you **query** and manipulate by name). Links are data too. Moreover, PenSoft offers the ability to build real class and **component** hierarchies, whereas Agenda's categories and views are somewhat more awkward **database** entities. PenSoft groups individual data **elements** into "items" such as contacts or appointments (

16/3,K/55 (Item 27 from file: 275)  
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01354519 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08297086 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Artful.Lib. (program library) (Clipper Developer)  
Freshman, Ron

Data Based Advisor, v8, n4, p114(5)

April, 1990

ISSN: 0740-5200

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 4173

LINE COUNT: 00329

... from a file containing system data. Artful.Lib includes meta functions to maintain data structures, **indexes**, relationships, help text, queries, reports, and system security parameters. This allows you to create applications by adding this...

...an array AND() Logically "ANDs" elements of an array ANDORDUN() Gets a logical link for **query** clauses APAD() Pads an array of strings to a specified length APICS() Generates an array...FIELD() GETs a field for a **query** clause GET...

...OP() GETs an operator for a **query** clause GET... QUERY () Initializes global **query** arrays INP...

... QUERY () Inputs a **query** string into a memo field IS QUERY () Determines if a **query** is in effect in the current table IS...

...table until it succeeds or the user cancels LOCKREC() Repeats attempts to lock the current **record** until it succeeds or the user cancels LONGEST() Determines the longest string transformation of **elements** of an array LOOKUP() Displays a determined expression if an object was found in a ...SCREEN() Saves a screen to SCREENS.DBF QCREATE() Creates a new **query** QPO...

...UDF() An exception handler for QUERY () QPROCESS() Assembles a **query** clause QREAD() Reads a **query** from disk QSAVE() Saves a **query** to disk QUERIES () Calls THE...

...USUAL() to maintain USRQUERY.DBF QUERY () Generalized relational **query** routine called from THE...

...USUAL() QUERYNAME() Returns the name of the current **query**, if any QUERY \_...

...FIX() Removes the memo-formatting characters from a **query** memo field Q OPTS() Menu of report destination, scope, **query**, and execution RPT... ... QUERY () Passes the current **query** on the current table to the REPORTS table to execute a report RPT...QTYPE(). Toggles **query** optimization on or off SET...LINE() Status line displaying the record and **query** status STOT() Converts a number of seconds to a string as hrs:mins:secs STRINT... MEMO() Edits a **query** in the current USRQUERY record UQR... QUERY () Interface between THE...

...USUAL() and QUERY () U...

...Writes a memo field to a file WRITPERMIT() Determines if the user can save the **query** WSIZE() General-purpose window-size routine WSMART() Smart-window interface WTINY() Utility for WSIZE() XBROWSER

16/3,K/56 (Item 28 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01267124 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07448994

Lots of hoopsla: Ithaca Software's Hoops creates interactive graphics applications. (Software Review) (C-language library of graphics routines)

(evaluation)

Miller, David B.

DEC Professional, v8, n7, p26(1)

July, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation

ISSN: 0744-9216

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: library of object-oriented C programming language routines used to create graphics applications. A graphical **database** stores **elements** of images hierarchically. Lines, polylines and polygons can be used to create two- and three-dimensional **objects**, to which **text** and markers can be added. Libraries hold frequently used objects and a Style Library can...

16/3,K/57 (Item 29 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01103531 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00566646 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Project: Data Base: Part 7.

Stallings, S.

PC Magazine, v3, n17, p218-219

Sept. 4, 1984

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation

ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 18541 \ LINE COUNT: 01417

... BY SALARY. This task creates an index file (SALARY SORT) that contains a key (SALARY ID), the employee number (EMPLOYEE #), and the last name and first name (EMPLOYEES INDEX) for each...

...the index, we defined the key of the index file as CURRENT SALARY and EMPLOYEE ID (which is last name and first name) so that when we stored the employee number...

...the index file, they were in order by salary, last name, and first name (SALARY ID). SAVVY PC will do this ordering automatically when it saves the file. Creating an index...if the field isn't keyed), Primary (for unique keys), Alternate (to "provide an alias **identification** for each record'), Partial (to combine two partial keys to serve together as a primary...known database packages that store records as fixed-length strings. Each file in the Revelation **database** has an associated dictionary that can carry over a dozen items of information about each data **element**. The dictionary to used by the program's **query** language to control access to each field and the manner in which it will be displayed. To add new **elements** to a file only requires adding the definition to the dictionary. Since everything is variable in this system, you seldom need to reload the **database**. In fact, no utility function for that purpose ... the joining of two or more files, so that using the element name in a **query** allows you to join them "on the fly," without having to create a third file...

...you have ever labored through this process in other packages, you will really appreciate this **feature**. All you do is enter a dictionary term that means "find the department number of the current **record**, look it up in the department name table, then display the matching department name." If...

...a join: the system does it for you whenever that term is referenced in a

query . One query request can join many files in this manner to produce the requested out-put, all...

16/3,K/58 (Item 1 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01066338 Supplier Number: 40310422 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
NEW COMPENDEX\*PLUS FILE UP ON DIALOG  
News Release, pN/A  
March, 1988  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 287

... 2 million  
journal and conference papers in all branches of engineering. The  
merged file also features improved record formats and data  
element  
identifier tags to facilitate searching and retrieval .

Engineering Information expects the COMPENDEX\*PLUS database to be  
offered by several additional online hosts in 1988. ORBIT, Data  
Star, and CEDOCAR...

16/3,K/59 (Item 1 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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01596893 Supplier Number: 42410000 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
NEUROSCIENCES CITATION INDEX (CD-ROM - ISI)  
Online Libraries & Microcomputers, v9, n10, pN/A  
Oct, 1991  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Professional Trade  
Word Count: 177

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
TEXT:  
...000 to 50,000 articles per year. English-language author abstracts as  
well as "Related Records ". The Related Records feature links articles  
sharing one or more bibliographic references, automatically increasing the  
number of articles retrieved within a particular search . The CD-ROM  
will offer ISI's famous cited reference searching and all elements in the  
bibliographic record will be keyword searchable. The CD-ROM will be  
published bimonthly and requires the MS...

16/3,K/60 (Item 2 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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01596881 Supplier Number: 42409988 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
CHEMISTRY CITATION INDEX (CD-ROM - ISI)  
Online Libraries & Microcomputers, v9, n10, pN/A  
Oct, 1991  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Professional Trade

Word Count: 187

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...per year. The product will include searchable, English-language author abstracts as well as "Related Records". The Related Records feature links articles sharing one or more bibliographic references, automatically increasing the number of articles retrieved within a particular search. The CD-ROM will offer ISI's famous cited reference searching and all elements in the bibliographic record will be keyword searchable. The CD-ROM will be published bimonthly and requires the MS...

16/3,K/61 (Item 3 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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01596879 Supplier Number: 42409986 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

BIOTECHNOLOGY CITATION INDEX (CD-ROM - ISI)

Online Libraries & Microcomputers, v9, n10, pN/A

Oct, 1991

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Professional Trade

Word Count: 177

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...per year. The product will include searchable, English-language author abstracts as well as "Related Records". The Related Records feature links articles sharing one or more bibliographic references, automatically increasing the number of articles retrieved within a particular search. The CD-ROM will offer ISI's famous cited reference searching and all elements in the bibliographic record will be keyword searchable. The CD-ROM will be published bimonthly and requires the MS...

16/3,K/62 (Item 4 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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01552788 Supplier Number: 42275014 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

800 NUMBER PORTABILITY EXPEDITED (CC DOCKET 86-10)

FCC Daily Digest, v10, n150, pN/A

August 5, 1991

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 1142

... should govern the provision of 800 data base access services through separate subelements for carrier identification and the various vertical functions, particularly in light of the recent implementation of price cap regulation.

The Notice tentatively concluded that basic 800 data base access should be priced on a per query basis, and would seek comment on what rate structure should be used for vertical features. With regard to pricing by LECs subject to price cap regulation, the Notice sought comment ...

...what rule changes would be needed to implement a decision to add a new rate element and subelements for 800 data base access services.

Action by the Commission August 1, 1991, by Memorandum Opinion and Order on...

16/3,K/63 (Item 5 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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01551933 Supplier Number: 42270542 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**FCC PUSHES FASTER '800' NUMBER CONVERSION**  
BOC Week, v8, n30, pN/A  
August 5, 1991  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 893

... regarding pricing and rate structure for 800 database access through distinct sub-elements for carrier **identification** and various functions.

Tentatively, the FCC has decided that basic 800 **database** access should be priced per **query**, and would seek comment on what rate structure should be used for vertical **features**. For telcos under price cap regulation, which includes the BOCs and GTE, the FCC has...

...the FCC has asked what rules changes would be needed to implement a new rate **element** and sub- **elements** for 800 **database** access services.

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?

.21/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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05887232 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9504-6180G-008

**Title: BRAQUE: a hypertext-based interface for accessing large text databases**

Author(s): Marchetti, P.G.

Author Affiliation: SpA Finsiel Group, TECSIEL, Rome, Italy

Journal: Informatica e Diritto no.2 p.101-12

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: Italy

CODEN: IDIRDZ ISSN: 0390-0975

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The amount of literature indexed in bibliographic and text collections continues to grow, is complex and multidisciplinary in nature. The access to such sources of information, their consultation, is required by more and more professionals. Tools like personal computers and high speed networks to connect to on-line catalogues and bibliographic collections are easily available. Nevertheless a professional knowledge of collection contents, indexing methods and query language is normally required to allow a fruitful access to large text collections and retrieval of relevant information. This paper addresses the personal computer version (MS Windows) of the BRAQUE (Browse And Query) interface designed to overcome the above mentioned problems and give significant results in the information gathering process to the professional information hunter as well to the occasional searcher. BRAQUE relies on the implementation of a two level hypertext model to support the hypertext metaphor in a very large document space supported by meta information (concept space). (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: full-text databases; graphical user interfaces; hypermedia; query processing

Identifiers: hypertext-based interface; large text database access; BRAQUE; text collections; personal computers; high speed networks; online catalogues; bibliographic collections; indexing methods; query language; MS Windows; Browse And Query interface; two level hypertext model; hypertext metaphor; very large document space; meta information

Class Codes: C6180G (Graphical user interfaces); C6130M (Multimedia); C7250N (Front end systems for online searching); C7250L (Non-bibliographic retrieval systems)

Copyright 1995, IEE

.21/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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05810766 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9412-7250-020

**Title: An object-oriented view onto public, heterogeneous text databases**

Author(s): Paepcke, A.

Author Affiliation: Hewlett-Packard Lab., Palo Alto, CA, USA  
p.484-93

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA xviii+687 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 3570 3

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063-6382/93/\$03.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of IEEE 9th International Conference on Data Engineering

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Data Eng.; Austrian Comput. Soc. (OCG); Gi; ERCIM; INRIA; GMD; CWI; RAL FAW-A

Conference Date: 19-23 April 1993      Conference Location: Vienna, Austria  
Language: English      Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Even though companies maintain highly-structured traditional business data in relational databases, large amounts of information are available in semi-structured **text** sources such as **indexed** online newspapers, patent information, literature citations, or business profiles. This information is offered by commercial providers who maintain complete control over access language, schemas and update capabilities. One way to unify access to all of this material is to make it look like a collection of objects in an object-oriented **database**. Such a view has been prototyped on an information service that provides some 400 full-text, bibliographic and numeric databases. The authors explain how the illusion of object-orientedness is put together and how it is maintained in **queries**. They also know how the object-oriented approach is used to handle some classes of schema heterogeneity. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information retrieval systems; object-oriented databases; public information systems; **query** processing

Identifiers: full-text databases; bibliographic databases; object-oriented view; public, heterogeneous text databases; semi-structured text sources; access language; update capabilities; information service; numeric databases; **queries**; schema heterogeneity

Class Codes: C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C6160J (Object-oriented databases)

21/5/24      (Item 24 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05794144      INSPEC Abstract Number: C9411-7250-041

**Title: Integration of probabilistic fact and text retrieval**

Author(s): Fuhr, N.

Author Affiliation: Inf. VI, Dortmund Univ., Germany

Journal: SIGIR Forum      spec. issue.      p.211-22

Publication Date: 1992      Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: FASRDV      ISSN: 0163-5840

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 524 0/92/0006/0211\$1.50

Conference Title: 15th International ACM/SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 21-24 June 1992      Conference Location: Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English      Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A model for combining text and fact retrieval is described. A **query** is a set of conditions, where a single condition is either a text or fact condition. Fact conditions can be interpreted as being vague, thus leading to nonbinary weights for fact conditions with respect to **database objects**. For **text** conditions, we use descriptions of the occurrence of terms in documents instead of precomputed indexing weights, thus treating terms similar to attributes. Probabilistic indexing weights for conditions are computed by introducing the notion of correctness (or acceptability) of a condition with respect to an object. These indexing weights are used in retrieval for a probabilistic ranking of objects based on the retrieval-with-probabilistic-indexing (RPI) model, for which a new derivation is given. (27 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database management systems; indexing; probability; query processing; word processing

Identifiers: probabilistic fact; text retrieval; fact retrieval; query processing; single condition; fact condition; nonbinary weights; database objects; text conditions; term occurrences; precomputed indexing weights; probabilistic indexing weights; correctness; acceptability; retrieval-with-probabilistic-indexing; RPI model

Class Codes: C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C1140Z (Other and miscellaneous); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

21/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05685018 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9407-7400-005

Title: Visual features of yarn-dyed fabric design: an analysis in terms of visibility

Author(s): Ohta, K.; Sakaue, K.; Kosako, H.

Author Affiliation: Kobe Yamate Women's Coll., Japan

Journal: Systems and Computers in Japan vol.24, no.1 p.47-56

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SCJAEP ISSN: 0882-1666

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0882-1666/93/0001-0047

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The visibility and spatial-frequency components of a design are discussed as visual features of yarn-dyed fabric design. The aim is to introduce objective visual features that can be used for classification in a database of yarn-dyed fabric designs. First, the visually effective distances are measured for yarn-dyed fabric design elements that have also been subjectively evaluated. The visually effective distance expresses the perceived differences between designs in terms of visibility at different viewing distances. Next, low-pass filtered images of the yarn-dyed fabric designs are correlated with the original images in terms of the measurement of the yarn-dyed fabric's identification distance. The spatial frequency components are a visual feature of yarn-dyed fabric design related to visibility and expressed by the visually effective distance. In addition, the cross-correlations between the original image and low-pass filtered images at successively greater low-pass spatial frequency ranges are investigated. Then the characteristics of the reconstructed images are compared for different designs. The results confirm the effectiveness of using spatial-frequency components as visual features. This method uses the visually effective distance to capture the subjective visual features of a yarn-dyed fabric design. By virtue of its correspondence with objective spatial frequency components, this method provides feature evaluation capabilities and objectivity not found in earlier methods. (16 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD; low-pass filters; pattern recognition; spatial filters; visual databases

Identifiers: visual features; yarn-dyed fabric design; spatial-frequency components; low-pass filtered images; feature evaluation capabilities

Class Codes: C7400 (Engineering); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C1250 (Pattern recognition)

21/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05654343 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9406-7210B-007, C9406-7410H-010

**Title: Single-chip computer based dynamic vehicle loadmeter**

Author(s): Jiao Tie-Min; Liu Su; Kang Ling; Jin Zhi-Gang

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Hebei Inst. of Technol., Tianjin, China

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering vol.2101, no.2 p.1213-17

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 1384 4/93/\$6.00

Conference Title: Second International Symposium on Measurement Technology and Intelligent Instruments

Conference Sponsor: SPIE

Conference Date: 29 Oct.-5 Nov. 1993 Conference Location: Wuhan, China

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The dynamic load meter using the MCS-51 as the microprocessor, with a pressure sensor as the main measurement element is described. It features low cost, multifunction capability and portability. Being a new powerful tool for modernization of both the traffic supervision and control, it can measure the loads of moving vehicles and record traffic statistical figures. The theory of the dynamic traffic supervision and software programming, is described in detail. (2 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computerised instrumentation; computerised monitoring; feature extraction; mechanical variables measurement; microcomputer applications; pressure sensors; road traffic; traffic computer control

Identifiers: axis number identification; single chip computer; dynamic vehicle loadmeter; MCS-51; microprocessor; pressure sensor; traffic statistical figures; dynamic traffic supervision; software programming

Class Codes: B7210B (Automatic test and measurement systems); B7320Z (Other nonelectric variables); B6140C (Optical information and image processing); B7230 (Sensing devices and transducers); C7410H (Instrumentation); C7420 (Control engineering); C3360B (Road-traffic systems); C5260B (Computer vision and picture processing); C1250 (Pattern recognition)

21/5/27 (Item 27 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05562598 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9402-7330-058

**Title: Similarity-based search and evaluation of environmentally relevant properties for organic compounds in combination with the group contribution approach**

Author(s): Drefahl, A.; Reinhard, M.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Civil Eng., Stanford Univ., CA, USA

Journal: Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences vol.33, no.6 p.886-95

Publication Date: Nov.-Dec. 1993 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JCISD8 ISSN: 0095-2338

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0095-2338/93/1633-0886\$04.00/0

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A novel knowledge-based data evaluation system for organic compounds, DESOC, has been developed. DESOC comprises a compound/property

database and several modules for the prediction of properties. The database contains compounds that are represented by SMILES notations. Property data are Antoine coefficients for temperature-dependent vapor pressure calculations, aqueous solubility data at 20 and 25 degrees C, and partition coefficients for the systems air/water, 1-octanol/water, and soil/water. DESOC includes routines for data retrieval, similarity-based search, and property estimation. Estimation of a query property is based on (1) identification of database compounds structurally related to the query, (2) recognition of the structural difference between query and database compounds, and (3) translation of the structural difference into the corresponding property difference. A new approach, the group interchange method (GIM), is introduced for the representation and analysis of structural differences between similar compounds. Compounds are related to each other in terms of elementary group operations. These operations are encoded as linear notations using the grammar of SMILES. The performance of DESOC is illustrated by protocol files generated for selected queries. (64 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: chemistry computing; database management systems; information retrieval systems; knowledge based systems; organic compounds

Identifiers: similarity-based search and evaluation; environmentally relevant properties; organic compounds; group contribution approach; knowledge-based data evaluation system; DESOC; compound/property database; SMILES notations; Antoine coefficients; temperature-dependent vapor pressure calculation; aqueous solubility data; partition coefficients; data retrieval; property estimation; query property; group interchange method; grammar; protocol files; 20 to 25 degC

Class Codes: C7330 (Biology and medicine); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C6170 (Expert systems); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

Numerical Indexing: temperature 2.93E+02 to 2.98E+02 K

21/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05515540 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9312-7250L-008

Title: ISYS 3.01: a review (full-text database)

Author(s): White, F.

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Libr. & Inf. Sci., Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont., Canada

Journal: Library Software Review vol.12, no.2 p.54-68

Publication Date: Summer 1993 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: LSREEA ISSN: 0742-5759

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0742-5759/93/\$15.00+0

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

Abstract: Discusses ISYS, a full-text information retrieval system designed to quickly locate requested information from within hundreds or thousands of electronic documents or data files. It does this by creating and maintaining a database index of all the words in files. When one enters a search query, ISYS searches the index, matches search terms with index terms, and retrieves and lists the documents and files referenced by those index terms. The full text of these documents can then be displayed. The author provides a quick overview of the basics, describing how to use ISYS to create a database index for a set of documents and then query that index to locate, retrieve, and display information from the indexed documents. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: full-text databases; indexing; information retrieval  
Identifiers: ISYS; full-text information retrieval system; electronic documents; search; **database** index; **query**  
Class Codes: C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

21/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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05489988 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9311-6160S-008

**Title: System for the recognition of human faces**

Author(s): Kamel, M.S.; Shen, H.C.; Wong, A.K.C.; Campeanu, R.I.

Author Affiliation: Waterloo Univ., Ont., Canada

Journal: IBM Systems Journal vol.32, no.2 p.307-20

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IBMSA7 ISSN: 0018-8670

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The paper describes a system for content-based retrieval of facial images from an image database. The system includes feature extraction based on expert-assisted feature selection, spacial feature measurement, feature and shape representation, feature information compression, and organization, search procedures, and pattern-matching techniques. The system uses novel data structures to represent the extracted information. These structures include attributed graphs for representing local features and their relationships, n-tuple of mixed mode data, and highly compressed feature codes. For the **retrieval** phase, a knowledge-directed **search** technique that uses a hypothesis refinement approach extracts specific **features** for candidate **identification** and retrieval. The overall system, the components, and the methodology are described. The system has been implemented on an IBM Personal System/2 running Operating System/2. Examples demonstrating the performance of the system are included. (21 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: face recognition; feature extraction; IBM computers; image coding; knowledge based systems; microcomputer applications; query processing; spatial data structures; visual databases

Identifiers: human faces; content-based retrieval; facial images; image database; feature extraction; expert-assisted feature selection; spacial feature measurement; shape representation; feature information compression; search procedures; pattern-matching; data structures; attributed graphs; compressed feature codes; knowledge-directed search technique; hypothesis refinement; IBM Personal System/2; Operating System/2

Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6120 (File organisation); C5260B (Computer vision and picture processing); C6170 (Expert systems)

21/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05485856 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9311-7420-008

**Title: Representation of process system knowledge through component constraint descriptions**

Author(s): Gonzalez, A.J.; Myler, H.R.; McKenzie, F.D.

Author Affiliation: Univ., of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, USA

Journal: Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence vol.6,

no.3 p.219-30

Publication Date: June 1993 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: EAAIE6 ISSN: 0952-1976

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0952-1976/93/\$6.00+0.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Automated development of models for use in computer simulations of engineered systems using CAD represents a unique opportunity for automatically generating a model from the electronic representation of a system. Models generally require definition of the system structure (i.e. component connectivity) and of the behavioral description of its components. The assignment of a functional behavior to each component of the system depicted in the CAD representation is a significant problem. This is because behavioral information is usually not included in the CAD representation of the system. The overall issue addressed is the determination of the correct behavioral **attributes** for the **components** making up the modeled system. This is addressed through the **identification** and matching of system **components** to **elements** of an external bas of generic **component** knowledge. The **components** ' behavioral representation (i. e. transfer function) is set equal to that of its matching **element** in this external **database** . **Component** compatibility can be determined through the use of domain (system) knowledge, in the form of system theory and/or practice. The representation of this knowledge as a series of constraints is focused upon. (17 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD; digital simulation; knowledge based systems; knowledge representation; process computer control

Identifiers: process system knowledge; computer simulations; engineered systems; electronic representation; system structure; component connectivity; behavioral description; functional behavior; CAD representation; behavioral attributes; external bas; generic component knowledge

Class Codes: C7420 (Control engineering); C3350 (Industrial production systems); C6185 (Simulation techniques); C6170 (Expert systems)

21/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05468706 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9310-7210-012

**Title: A database about food crop pests in the context of an information service in phytoprotection**

Author(s): Onoro, P.; Arboleda-Sepulveda, O.

Author Affiliation: Biometrista, CATIE, Proyecto Eritrina, Turrialba, Costa Rica

Journal: Revista AIBDA vol.13, no.2 p.43-69

Publication Date: July-Dec. 1992 Country of Publication: Costa Rica

CODEN: REVADJ ISSN: 0250-3190

Language: Spanish Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A report is given based on a consultationship under the auspices of CATIE to create a **database** for Central America to meet regional information needs related to diagnosis and **identification** of pests of food crops (insects, pathogens, weeds). The author explains the criteria to select CDS/ISIS software and describes the basic **elements** in the process of developing the **database** , as well as its **components** such as files, fields, data entry, **searches** and information **retrieval** . (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

. Descriptors: agriculture; information retrieval systems; information services

Identifiers: food crop pests; consultationship; CATIE; database ; Central America; regional information needs; diagnosis; identification ; insects; pathogens; weeds; CDS/ISIS software; data entry; information retrieval

Class Codes: C7210 (Information services and centres); C7190 (Other fields)

21/5/32 (Item 32 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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05466377 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9310-7240-001

**Title:** DIALOG's RANK command: building and mining the data mountain

**Author(s):** Basch, R.

**Author Affiliation:** Aubergine Inf. Services, Berkeley, CA, USA

**Journal:** Online vol.17, no.4 p.28-35

**Publication Date:** July 1993 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** ONLIDN **ISSN:** 0146-5422

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** DIALOG's RANK command is a device for the statistical analyses of existing search results. It can be used in most DIALOG files, including OneSearch. It is designed to operate in most numeric and phrase-indexed additional index fields (word-indexed fields would produce too many false drops), plus phrase-indexed descriptor and identifier fields in the basic index. RANK adds a third dimension to online searching, a means of evaluating data on a gradient without needing to specify all the components ahead of time, or to count up, post-facto, the records in which each element appears. RANK is a way of adding some contours to the two-dimensional planes of online. It ensures that you really are getting the tip of the iceberg, if that's what you're looking for, and not just a random section. (0 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** indexing; information analysis; information retrieval systems; statistical analysis

**Identifiers:** numerically indexed fields; phase indexed fields; descriptor fields; data evaluation; RANK command; statistical analyses; search results ; DIALOG; OneSearch; additional index fields; identifier fields; basic index; online searching

**Class Codes:** C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

21/5/33 (Item 33 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05370780 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9305-1250-037

**Title:** The object recognition problem when features fail to be homogeneous

**Author(s):** de Korvin, A.; Kleye, R.; Lea, R.

**Author Affiliation:** Houston Univ., TX, USA

**Journal:** International Journal of Approximate Reasoning vol.8, no.2 p.141-62

**Publication Date:** Feb. 1993 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** IJARE4 **ISSN:** 0888-613X

**U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code:** 0888-613X/93/\$5.00

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The authors obtain a reasonable solution to the problem of object **identification**. Sensors report on certain independent feature values of an object. The Dempster-Shafer theory is used to integrate the information coming from these independent sources. Moreover, the sensors do not report the feature values in a crisp manner. These values are only stochastically determined. Also, in the **data base** itself, objects only partially belong to classes determined by feature views. This might be due to the inability of the expert or expert system to pinpoint exactly the **feature** value of a given object. This setting naturally leads to applying the Dempster-Shafer theory to masses whose focal **elements** are fuzzy sets. A similar approach is taken to produce an economical solution to the problem of object **identification**. A set of sensors is picked based on performance evaluation. (21 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: fuzzy set theory; pattern recognition; uncertainty handling

Identifiers: object recognition problem; independent feature values;

Dempster-Shafer theory; expert system; fuzzy sets; performance evaluation

Class Codes: C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1230 (Artificial intelligence)

21/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05286477 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9301-7240-005

Title: Hybrid index organizations for text databases

Author(s): Faloutsos, C.; Jagadish, H.V.

Author Affiliation: Maryland Univ., College Park, MD, USA

Conference Title: Advances in Database Technology - EDBT '92. 3rd International Conference on Extending Database Technology Proceedings p. 310-27

Editor(s): Pirotte, A.; Delobel, C.; Gottlob, G.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: West Germany xii+551 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 55270 7

Conference Date: 23-27 March 1992 Conference Location: Vienna, Austria

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Due to the skewed nature of the frequency distribution of term occurrence (e.g. Zipf's law) it is unlikely that any single technique for indexing text can do well in all situations. The authors propose a hybrid approach to indexing text, and show how it can outperform the traditional inverted B-tree index both in storage overhead, in time to perform a retrieval, and, for dynamic databases, in time for an insertion, both for single term and for multiple term **queries**. They demonstrate the benefits of the technique on a **database** of stories from the Associated Press news wire, and provide formulae and guidelines on how to make optimal choices of the design parameters in real applications. (16 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: indexing; information retrieval systems

Identifiers: Zipf law; text databases; indexing text; inverted B-tree index; storage overhead; dynamic databases; multiple term **queries**; Associated Press news wire

Class Codes: C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems)

21/5/35 (Item 35 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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05280372 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9212-6160J-040

**Title: Viewing heterogeneous text databases: object technology works for the view and its implementation**

Author(s): Paepcke, A.

Issued by: Hewlett-Packard Lab., Palo Alto, CA, USA

Publication Date: July 1992 Country of Publication: USA 13 pp.

Report Number: HPL-92-85

Language: English Document Type: Report (RP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The author has implemented unified access to heterogeneous, semi-structured text sources by creating the illusion that the items in those sources are objects in a virtual object-oriented **database**. **Queries** are formulated using the language OSQL, which is an object-oriented extension to SQL. Data sources are modeled as types. Indexes on these sources are modeled as functions and the text **records** within the sources are viewed as objects. Inheritance is used to reflect semantic similarities among the sources and to control the search range in **queries**. The author describes the implementation of the system. In particular, he focuses on showing the advantages gained from making the **query** translation and object materialization mechanisms object-oriented. He uses type-allocated attributes and a hierarchy of phrase-books, which mirror the data source hierarchy and hold the vocabulary information needed to drive the translation of **queries** from OSQL to the underlying search engines. Function overloading is used in the translation engine to manage different target languages. WS-IRIS, a persistent object system is also used. (7 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: object-oriented databases; **query** languages

Identifiers: heterogeneous text databases; inheritance; unified access; semi-structured text sources; virtual object-oriented **database**; OSQL; object-oriented extension; SQL; text **records**; semantic similarities; search range; **query** translation; object materialization; type-allocated attributes; phrase-books; data source; vocabulary information; translation engine; WS-IRIS; persistent object system

Class Codes: C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C6140D (High level languages)

21/5/36 (Item 36 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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05133134 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9211-9130-019

**Title: Three-component analysis of regional phases at NORESS and ARCESS: polarization and phase identification**

Author(s): Suteau-Henson, A.

Author Affiliation: Center for Seismic Studies, Arlington, VA, USA

Journal: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America vol.81, no.6 p.2419-40

Publication Date: Dec. 1991 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: BSSAAP ISSN: 0037-1106

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Experimental (X)

**Abstract:** Particle motion characteristics of short-period three-component (3-C) data are compared for various seismic phases at NORESS and ARCESS, and their usefulness for phase **identification** is evaluated.

Continuous recordings at the arrays of 3-C elements were processed during routine operation of the Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS). The data set used consists of 3822 arrivals extracted from the IMS database and covers a period of about 2.5 months. First, polarization attributes and azimuth of the dominant linear motion are compared for local/regional phases (Pn, Pg, Sn, Lg) at the two arrays. Then, multivariate data analysis is performed to obtain phase identifications (with associated confidence), using polarization attributes as predictors. (23 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: seismic waves

Identifiers: seismic waves; three component data; regional phases; polarization; phase identification; seismic phases; dominant linear motion

Class Codes: A9130F (Surface and body waves)

21/5/37 (Item 37 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05086790 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9203-6160S-013

Title: A database approach to GIS implementation

Author(s): Egesborg, P.

Author Affiliation: Energy, Mines & Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Conference Title: Canadian Conference on GIS. Proceedings. National Conference p.815-24

Publisher: Canadian Inst. Surveying and Mapping, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: Canada xiii+1078 pp:

ISBN: 0 919088 41 4

Conference Date: 18-21 March 1991 Conference Location: Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Legal Surveys Division (LSD) is presently developing a GIS application for the management of survey information pertaining to Canadian lands. The property fabric information system (PFIS) must give users the ability to access all survey documents/information upon identification of any area, line or node. The PFIS must also provide a basis for the property rights system by expressing the current property fabric in terms of the cadastral survey framework. The descriptive element (attribute) being the most important information, it was decided to apply a DBMS approach to the implementation of the PFIS. The paper discusses how LSD manages the PFIS using DBMS applications. Discussions focus primarily on data capture and generation of geometric elements using the descriptive elements. Graphic maintenance and updates, and graphic queries initiated from DBMS applications are also presented. (4 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database management systems; geographic information systems; government data processing; law administration

Identifiers: survey documents; Legal Surveys Division; GIS application; survey information; Canadian lands; property fabric information system; property rights system; cadastral survey; DBMS applications; data capture; geometric elements; graphic queries

Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7840 (Geography and cartography); C7130 (Public administration)

21/5/38 (Item 38 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

04927462 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91048025

**Title: A hypertext for literate programming**

Author(s): Brown, M.; Czejdo, B.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Alabama Univ., Tuscaloosa, AL, USA

Conference Title: Advances in Computing and Information - ICCI '90. International Conference Proceedings p.250-9

Editor(s): Akl, S.G.; Fiala, F.; Koczkodaj, W.W.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: West Germany vii+529 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 53504 7

Conference Sponsor: Natural Sci. Eng. Res. Council of Canada; Carleton Univ.; Laurentian Univ

Conference Date: 23-26 May 1990 Conference Location: Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The authors describe a hypertext presentation for the WEB system for literate programming. The requirements for an environment for modern literate programming are analyzed and the WEB hypertext system is proposed. Different types of windows for displaying text, indices and graphical representations are discussed. All semantic links and operators using them are analyzed. The proposed architecture of the WEB hypertext system includes a general purpose relational database management system. Mapping between hypertext queries and relational database queries is provided. The system allows the user to define new hypertext operations by providing the corresponding SQL queries for the underlying relational database. The described system can be easily extended by many other types of queries and applications. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: hypermedia; programming environments; relational databases; user interfaces

Identifiers: hypertext; literate programming; WEB system; windows; graphical representations; semantic links; relational database management system; hypertext queries; SQL queries

Class Codes: C6115 (Programming support); C6180 (User interfaces); C6160D (Relational DBMS)

21/5/39 (Item 39 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04924233 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91049313

**Title: The DeSyGNER knowledge management architecture: a building block approach based on an extensible kernel**

Author(s): Greenes, R.A.; Deibel, S.R.A.

Author Affiliation: Harvard Med. Sch., Brigham & Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Journal: Artificial Intelligence in Medicine vol.3, no.2 p.95-111

Publication Date: April 1991 Country of Publication: Netherlands

ISSN: 0933-3657

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** A 'building block' approach for creating knowledge management (KM) applications for medical education and decision support is discussed. Potential functions and knowledge access modes to be supported include

query, browsing, testing, simulation, didactic instruction, problem solving, and personal file management. Knowledge is considered to be available in multiple forms, non-adaptive and adaptive. Organization and combination of disparate components, in order to build varied and complex applications as required for KM, is best achieved through a software engineering approach based on a kernel set of functions that provide a consistent set of services for all applications. For this purpose, the authors are exploring a prototype kernel architecture called DeSyGNER (decision systems group nucleus of extensible resources). Features addressed by DeSyGNER include methods for decomposition of applications into modular units and **identification** of their functional dependencies; methods of structuring applications to separate their storage, processing, and presentation **components** ; **database** requirements for indexing and composing complex structures from disparate, disjoint data **elements** ; and methods to support multi-user cooperative development. (42 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer aided instruction; **database** management systems; decision support systems; knowledge based systems; knowledge engineering; medical computing; software engineering

Identifiers: DeSyGNER knowledge management architecture; building block approach; extensible kernel; medical education; decision support; knowledge access modes; query; browsing; testing; simulation; didactic instruction; problem solving; personal file management; disparate components; software engineering approach; prototype kernel architecture; decision systems group nucleus; modular units; functional dependencies; presentation components; **database** requirements; indexing; disjoint data elements; multi-user cooperative development

Class Codes: C7330 (Biology and medicine); C7810C (Computer-aided instruction); C7102 (Decision support systems); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C6170 (Expert systems); C6110B (Software engineering techniques)

21/5/40 (Item 40 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04857508 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91030172

**Title: The large data construct: a new frontier in database design**

Author(s): Arnold, S.E.

Author Affiliation: Inf. Access Co., Foster City, CA, USA

Journal: Microcomputers for Information Management vol.7, no.3 p. 185-203

Publication Date: Sept. 1990 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: MIIMEW ISSN: 0742-2342

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: General, Review (G)

Abstract: Rapid advances in microcomputer processing power have accelerated the development of multi-object databases. These new information constructs require different **record** layouts, demand the inclusion of nonsearchable strings, and place different demands upon the **query** logic in the software and in the mind of the searcher. Traditional databases are typically collections of fairly uniform **records**. These are usually abstracts, **indices**, and full **text** in a range of combinations. Such traditional databases are collections or small data constructs. The new databases combine text, images, recorded or synthesized voice, and other objects. Databases that contain multiple objects represent the data. Such representations are large data constructs. This new terminology reminds the **database** builder and the consumer of information that fundamentally different approaches to large data constructs are the only

way to explore these radically different databases. (3 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **database** management systems; multimedia systems

Identifiers: recorded voice; multimedia systems; large data construct;  
**database** design; microcomputer; multi-object databases; **record** layouts;  
nonsearchable strings; **query** logic; text; images; synthesized voice

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems)

21/5/41 (Item 41 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04776145 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91004736

**Title: Comparative analysis of RDBMS and OODBMS: a case study**

Author(s): Ketabchi, M.A.; Mathur, S.; Risch, T.; Chen, J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng. & Comput. Sci., Santa Clara Univ., CA, USA

Conference Title: COMPCON Spring '90: Thirty-Fifth IEEE Computer Society International Conference. Intellectual Leverage. Digest of Papers. (Cat. No. 90CH2843-1) p.528-37

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: USA xvi+644 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 2028 5

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: CH2843-1/90/0000-0528\$01.00

Conference Sponsor: IEEE

Conference Date: 26 Feb.-2 March 1990 Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The underlying hypothesis of the case study described is that the development, implementation, operations, and maintenance of large, complex, data-intensive applications, such as computer-integrated manufacturing, can be simplified through the use of object-oriented **database** management systems (DBMSs). The objective of the case study is to verify this hypothesis. The approach is to prototype selected representative **components** of a computer-integrated-manufacturing system; these **components** have been developed on top of a relational DBMS, using an object-oriented DBMS, called Iris. The fundamental **elements** of the data model of Iris are objects, types, and functions. An Iris object is represented by a unique **identifier**. Each object is associated with at least one type. This association supports classification. An object is said to be the instance of the types with which it has classification associations. The results of the study illustrate that the object-oriented prototype has a superior schema, is capable of providing convenient access to information, and is easier to extend and maintain. (9 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD/CAM; **database** management systems; object-oriented programming; relational databases

Identifiers: RDBMS; OODBMS; computer-integrated manufacturing; object-oriented **database** management systems; relational DBMS; Iris; classification

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6160D (Relational DBMS); C7400 (Engineering)

21/5/42 (Item 42 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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Q4775172 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91005533

**Title:** DOCMATCH II: automated linkage between bibliographic and full-text databases

**Author(s):** Ridley, M.J.; Yannakoudakis, E.J.

**Conference Title:** Bibliographic Access in Europe: First International Conference p.232-40

**Editor(s):** Dempsey, L.

**Publisher:** Gower, Aldershot, UK

**Publication Date:** 1990 **Country of Publication:** UK 315 pp.

**ISBN:** 0 566 03644 4

**Conference Date:** 14-17 Sept. 1989 **Conference Location:** Bath, UK

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The USBC is a code that is generated from elements of the bibliographic citation. The significant feature of the USBC as a document identifier is that it is built up from the citation and can be created at any time from the citation. DOCMATCH works by creating a USBC from the bibliographic elements of a document request and matching that USBC against an index of USBCs that has previously been created for all the articles on the ADONIS database. The authors demonstrate that the USBC can be used to link databases efficiently in an operational situation. (4 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** information analysis; information retrieval; information retrieval systems

**Identifiers:** bibliographic databases; information retrieval; DOCMATCH II; full-text databases; USBC; bibliographic citation; document identifier; DOCMATCH; document request; ADONIS

**Class Codes:** C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

21/5/43 (Item 43 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04683112 INSPEC Abstract Number: A90104166

**Title:** Next-generation power reactor information system

**Author(s):** Leitz, E.E.

**Author Affiliation:** Westinghouse Hanford Co., Richland, WA, USA

**Journal:** Nuclear Technology vol.91, no.1 p.11-15

**Publication Date:** July 1990 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** NUTYBB **ISSN:** 0029-5450

**U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code:** 0029-5450/90/\$3.00

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** The next-generation power reactors need to include consideration for collection and application of operating data and follow-on analysis in plant designs to enhance future use of the data during the life of the plant. The N Reactor experience at the Hanford Site supports the need for such a system, and some of the elements that such a system would require are described. An equipment identification code for each significant plant component is fundamental to an information system. This unique code is used to maintain equipment history files and to cross-reference other data records to these files. The system output must be oriented to ensure that complete data on any specific component are available on demand. (3 Refs)

**Subfile:** A

**Descriptors:** fission reactor operation; fission reactor safety; fission reactor theory and design; nuclear engineering computing

**Identifiers:** safety; power reactor information system; next-generation;

operating data; follow-on analysis; plant designs; N Reactor; Hanford Site; equipment **identification** code; history files

Class Codes: A2841C (Computer codes); A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); A2850G (Light water reactors); A2843 (Fission reactor operation)

21/5/44 (Item 44 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04623619 INSPEC Abstract Number: C90035717

**Title:** Land records **management** in North Carolina

**Author(s):** Holloway, D.P.

**Book Title:** 1989 exemplary systems in government awards p.55-61

**Publisher:** Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, Washington, DC, USA

**Publication Date:** 1989 **Country of Publication:** USA 252 pp.

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Book Chapter (BC)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** Legislation adopted in 1977 established the North Carolina Land **Records** Management Program to provide counties with technical and financial assistance in the modernization of land **records**. Participation in this program is voluntary. Counties choosing to participate are eligible to receive state funding of up to 50 per cent of the cost of county land-**records** -improvement projects. The North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System, which the North Carolina Geodetic Survey uses and promotes, provides vital support for the North Carolina Land **Records** Management Program. This system supplies the basic structure for uniform large-scale maps, coordinated **property** surveys, and geo-coded parcel **identifiers**. Each of these **elements** in the Land **Records** Management Program is designed to: (1) coordinate improved recordkeeping among the three principal county recordkeeping offices (register of deeds, clerk of court, tax supervisor); (2) establish a uniform means of permanently indexing land-related documents so that a chain of title may be readily traced; and (3) centralize reference material that will greatly expedite access to all **records** in one computerized index. (0 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** government data processing

**Identifiers:** North Carolina Land **Records** Management Program; technical; financial assistance; Plane Coordinate System; uniform large-scale maps; coordinated property surveys; parcel **identifiers**; indexing; computerized index

**Class Codes:** C7130 (Public administration)

21/5/45 (Item 45 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

04620529 INSPEC Abstract Number: C90034736

**Title:** A thousand **CURSES** on **TEXTSRCH** (text retrieval)

**Author(s):** Stevens, A.

**Journal:** Dr. Dobb's Journal of Software Tools vol.15, no.3 p. 127-133, 144-9

**Publication Date:** March 1990 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** DDJTEQ **ISSN:** 1044-789X

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The **TEXTSRCH** project is a C Programming project which builds

and maintains a text indexing and retrieval **database** system that allows a user to find text files by composing key word **query** expressions. The program has two passes: an index builder and a **query** retrieval program. The **query** retrieval program searches the **text** file **indexes** for files that match the criteria of a Boolean key word search. A user can determine which files in the text **database** match the criteria of the **query** and from there he or she can move the files into another application. The author adds a new feature to TEXTSRCH to allow the user to select and view one of the files from within the TEXTSRCH retrieval program itself. He uses this new feature to explore the screen driver software called 'CURSES', CURSES is a library of functions that were originally implemented in Unix V. Its purpose is to allow one to write portable, terminal device-independent C programs. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: C language; C listings; **database** management systems; indexing; information retrieval systems; input-output programs; programming ; software portability; subroutines; word processing

Identifiers: TEXTSRCH project; C Programming project; text indexing; retrieval **database** system; text files; key word **query** expressions; index builder; **query** retrieval program; **text** file **indexes** ; Boolean key word search; text **database** ; TEXTSRCH retrieval program; screen driver software; CURSES; library; Unix V; terminal device-independent C programs

Class Codes: C6110 (Systems analysis and programming); C6140D (High level languages); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C6150J (Operating systems); C6130D (Word processing techniques)

21/5/46 (Item 46 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

04494247 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89064270

**Title: Industrial economic requirements of flexible automation**

Author(s): Pleschak, F.; Schafer, F.; Seyfert, U.

Author Affiliation: Tech. Univ. Dresden, East Germany

Journal: Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Technischen Universitaet Dresden vol.38, no.2 p.219-22

Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: East Germany

CODEN: WZTUAU ISSN: 0043-6925

Language: German Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Economic aspects (E); General, Review (G)

Abstract: Reviews function area integration and **database** requirements for the introduction of flexible automation. The transition to flexible automation is a gradual process, and the approach to successful achievement is discussed. Integration includes data utilization, production planning and control aspects, CAD/CAM databases, and the integration of main and auxiliary processes, and involves the creation of a data oriented representation, the **identification** of functions, and the allocation of data. The **components** of function structure, comprising design, technological, production planning, control, and economic and marketing **elements**, are tabulated. Related **database** contents are shown, and their integration into CAD/CAM is discussed. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD/CAM; **database** management systems; economics; factory automation; manufacturing data processing; production control

Identifiers: industrial economic requirements; production control; functions **identification** ; data allocation; flexible automation; function area integration; **database** requirements; data utilization; production planning; CAD/CAM; data oriented representation; design; marketing elements

. Class Codes: C0230 (Economic, social and political aspects); C0130 (Economic, social and political aspects); C7160 (Manufacturing and industry); C3355 (Manufacturing processes); C7420 (Control engineering); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

21/5/47 (Item 47 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04455303 INSPEC Abstract Number: B89060223

**Title: Visual quality inspection with multi-layer neural networks**

Author(s): Reilly, L.; Scofield, C.

Journal: Elektronik vol.38, no.12 p.69-76

Publication Date: 9 June 1989 Country of Publication: West Germany

CODEN: EKRKAR ISSN: 0013-5658

Language: German Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** Intelligent visual identification and quality inspection systems frequently enable recognition of details where there is a marked variation in the quality and structure of the image data. Quality information can be influenced by electrical interference, dust, vibration or poor illumination as external factors and at the same time by size variations, surface structure and location. Additionally there is the problem of describing a component with an algorithm developed from human inspection criteria and experience. Identification and inspection must moreover be sufficiently flexible to accommodate variants in the inspected components. The neural network is fundamentally a data processing system comprising a large number of sensor elements linked to a data base. The particular system described is one which has been applied to gear housings of automobiles. (4 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: automobile industry; inspection; neural nets; quality control

Identifiers: quality inspection; multi-layer neural networks; image data; electrical interference; size variations; surface structure; human inspection criteria; data processing system; sensor elements; gear housings; automobiles

Class Codes: B0170L (Inspection and quality control)

21/5/48 (Item 48 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04429304 INSPEC Abstract Number: A89090465, C89050520

**Title: Computerized Metallurgical Databases. Proceedings of a Symposium**

Editor(s): Cuthill, J.R.; Gokcen, N.A.; Morral, J.E.

Publisher: Metall. Soc, Warrendale, PA, USA

Publication Date: 1988 Country of Publication: USA viii+197 pp.

ISBN: 0 87339 036 9

Conference Sponsor: Metall. Soc

Conference Date: 12-13 Oct. 1987 Conference Location: Cincinnati, OH, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Proceedings (CP)

**Abstract:** The following topics were dealt with: interactive access to scientific and technological factual databases worldwide; THERMODATA (an online integrated information system for inorganic and metallurgical thermodynamics); Thermo-Calc (a databank for the calculation of phase equilibria and phase diagrams); recent developments in the F\*A\*C\*T system;

TBank (a thermodynamic database); CONTESY (a database and program for the evaluation of ternary alloy phase diagrams); thermodynamic data compilation for mineral technology; thermodynamic properties of the elements; the ASM/NBS numerical and graphical database for binary alloy phase diagrams; CRYSMET (a crystallographic database for metals and alloys); NBS CRYSTAL DATA (compound identification and characterization using lattice-formula matching techniques); and a materials properties numerical database system established and operational at (CINDAS/Purdue University).

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: collections of physical data; information retrieval systems; metallurgy

Identifiers: computerized metallurgical databases; scientific databases; technological databases; compound characterization; inorganic compounds; interactive access; factual databases; THERMODATA; online integrated information system; thermodynamics; Thermo-Calc; phase equilibria; phase diagrams; F\*A\*C\*T system; TBank; CONTESY; ternary alloy; data compilation; mineral technology; elements; ASM/NBS numerical and graphical database; binary alloy; CRYSMET; crystallographic database; metals; NBS CRYSTAL DATA; compound identification; lattice-formula matching techniques; materials properties; numerical database system; (CINDAS/Purdue University)

Class Codes: A0130C (Conference proceedings); A0130L (Collections of physical data, tables); A8100 (Materials science); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems); C7320 (Physics and Chemistry)

21/5/49 (Item 49 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

04417731 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89047897

**Title: Variable-depth Trie index optimization: theory and experimental results**

Author(s): Ramesh, R.; Babu, A.J.G.; Kincaid, J.P.

Author Affiliation: State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY, USA

Journal: ACM Transactions on Database Systems vol.14, no.1 p.41-74

Publication Date: March 1989 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ATDSD3 ISSN: 0362-5915

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0362-5915/89/0300-0041\$01.50

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** The authors develop an efficient approach to Trie index optimization. A Trie is a data structure used to index a file having a set of **attributes** as record **identifiers**. In the proposed methodology, a file is horizontally partitioned into subsets of records using a Trie index whose depth of indexing is allowed to vary. The retrieval of a record from the file proceeds by 'stepping through' the index to identify a subset of records in the file in which a binary search is performed. This paper develops a taxonomy of optimization problems underlying variable-depth Trie index construction. All these problems are solvable in polynomial time, and their characteristics are studied. Exact algorithms and heuristics for their solution are presented. The algorithms are employed in CRES-an expert system for editing written narrative material, developed for the Department of the Navy. CRES uses several large-to-very-large dictionary files for which Trie indexes are constructed using these algorithms. Computational experience with CRES shows that search and retrieval using variable-depth Trie indexes can be as much as six times faster than pure binary search. The space requirements of the Tries are reasonable. The results show that the variable-depth Tries constructed according to the

proposed algorithms are viable and efficient for indexing large-to-very-large files by attributes in practical applications. (22 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computational complexity; data structures; database theory; indexing; information retrieval; optimisation; trees (mathematics)

Identifiers: Trie index optimization; data structure; record identifiers; indexing; binary search; variable-depth Trie index construction; polynomial time; CRES; expert system; narrative material; dictionary files; space requirements

Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C6120 (File organisation); C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

21/5/50 (Item 50 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04304434 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89015418

Title: Automated group technology part coding from a three-dimensional CAD database

Author(s): Henderson, M.R.; Musti, S.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Mech. Eng., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ, USA

Journal: Transactions of the ASME. Journal of Engineering for Industry vol.110, no.3 p.278-87

Publication Date: Aug. 1988 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JEFIA8 ISSN: 0022-0817

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A system of software, named CODER, has been written which can analyze the solid model of a part and generate a group technology part code through the **identification** of form **features**. The CODER algorithm is bottom-up in nature, first searching for small form- **features** and then constructing macro- **features** from the small **elements**. The program has been implemented using logic programming techniques and consists of facts, describing the part, which must be searched to satisfy rules defining the form- **features**. The rules and facts are written in Prolog. The facts are generated automatically in Prolog from the ROMULUS solid modeler. Rules can define form-features specific to a particular coding scheme and, therefore, form a code-specific knowledge base. The significance of this research is seen when applied to the many designs which have been generated on wire frame CAD systems in the past and, which, if converted to solid models, could be automatically coded for variant process planning, design retrieval and other applications germane to part coding. The algorithm is written in a combination of Prolog, Lisp and S.I. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: CAD/CAM; computerised pattern recognition; knowledge based systems; solid modelling

Identifiers: CAD/CAM; solid modelling; IKBS; rule based system; computerised pattern recognition; group technology part coding; three-dimensional CAD database; CODER; form features; logic programming techniques; Prolog; ROMULUS solid modeler; Lisp; S.I

Class Codes: C7160 (Manufacturing and industry); C7420 (Control engineering); C6170 (Expert systems)

21/5/51 (Item 51 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04262043 INSPEC Abstract Number: A88137347, C89004263

**Title:** MS-ONLINE mass spectral database

**Author(s):** Tokizane, S.; Nagaoka, N.

**Journal:** Joho Kanri vol.31, no.4 p.335-47

**Publication Date:** July 1988 **Country of Publication:** Japan

**CODEN:** JOKAAB **ISSN:** 0021-7298

**Language:** Japanese **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P); Product Review (R)

**Abstract:** A mass spectral database, MS-ONLINE, is described which is produced by FIZ Chemie, in the Federal Republic of Germany and offered online through the INKADATA system. The data source of this database is the Wiley/NBS Mass Spectral Database and it includes 80680 spectra. Spectral data can be retrieved from a substance search (by assigning molecular weight, molecular formula or name), a specific peak search, or a similarity search of peak patterns called a SISCOM search. Furthermore, the system has functions supporting **component identification** of mixtures and **identification** from an isotopic abundance. The algorithm of the SISCOM search is explained in detail. (6 Refs)

**Subfile:** A C

**Descriptors:** collections of physical data; information retrieval system evaluation; mass spectra; mass spectroscopic chemical analysis; molecular weight; spectroscopy computing

**Identifiers:** chemical name; pattern matching; MS-ONLINE mass spectral database; FIZ Chemie; INKADATA system; Wiley/NBS Mass Spectral Database; substance search; molecular weight; molecular formula; peak search; similarity search; peak patterns; SISCOM search; **component identification**; mixtures; isotopic abundance

**Class Codes:** A0130L (Collections of physical data, tables); A0775 (Mass spectrometers and mass spectrometry techniques); A8280M (Mass spectrometry); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems); C7320 (Physics and Chemistry)

21/5/52 (Item 52 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04181226 INSPEC Abstract Number: C88046774

**Title:** Query processing in a multimedia document system

**Author(s):** Bertino, E.; Rabitti, F.; Gibbs, S.

**Author Affiliation:** Istituto di Elaborazione della Informazione, Pisa, Italy

**Journal:** ACM Transactions on Office Information Systems vol.6, no.1 p.1-41

**Publication Date:** Jan. 1988 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** ATOSDO **ISSN:** 0734-2047

**U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code:** 0734-2047/88/0100-0001\$01.50

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** **Query** processing in a multimedia document system is described. Multimedia documents are information **objects** containing formatted data, **text**, image, graphics, and voice. The **query** language is based on a conceptual document model that allows the users to formulate **queries** on both document content and structure. The architecture of the system is outlined, with focus on the storage organization in which both optical and magnetic devices can coexist. **Query** processing and the different strategies evaluated by the optimization algorithm are discussed. (42 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** **database** management systems; file organisation; information retrieval; information storage; **query** languages

Identifiers: **query** processing; graphics data; information storage; DBMS  
; image data; voice data; information retrieval; multimedia document system  
; information objects; formatted data; **query** language; conceptual  
document model; storage organization; optimization algorithm  
Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C6120 (File organisation); C6160Z  
(Other DBMS)

21/5/53 (Item 53 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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03686430 INSPEC Abstract Number: C86035523

**Title: A workstation-based approach to text retrieval and manipulation**

Author(s): Hollaar, L.A.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Utah Univ., Salt Lake City,  
UT, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on  
Computer Workstations (Cat. No.85CH2228-5) p.209-13

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Washington, DC, USA

Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: USA xii+303 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 0649 5

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: CH2228-5/85/0000-0209\$01.00

Conference Sponsor: IEEE

Conference Date: 11-14 Nov. 1985 Conference Location: San Jose, CA,  
USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The Utah Retrieval System Architecture (URSA) is a high-level  
logical system organization developed to support a wide range of  
information retrieval system requirements, as well as text and data  
manipulation. It was originally developed to serve as an instrumented  
testbed for the evaluation of different system features and algorithms, and  
to provide a contemporary retrieval system with a superior user interface,  
in part to demonstrate a special backend search engine. The primary user  
interface is through a workstation capable of supporting multiple windows.

**Queries** are entered through a window corresponding to the **database** of  
interest, and results are returned in a window corresponding to the **query**  
. Other windows are used for word processing, electronic mail, and other  
applications programs. Information can be freely moved between the windows,  
providing a simple means of capturing retrieved information and eliminating  
the need for many of the commands of a conventional retrieval system. The  
actual retrieval process is supported by a number of backend server  
machines, each providing a basic function (such as **index** lookup, **text**  
searching or fetching and formatting of indicated documents), connected to  
the user workstations by a communications network. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data handling; information retrieval systems; text editing;  
user interfaces; workstations

Identifiers: text manipulation; workstation-based approach; text  
retrieval; Utah Retrieval System Architecture; information retrieval system  
; data manipulation; user interface; multiple windows; window; **database** ;  
word processing; electronic mail; applications programs; index lookup; text  
searching; communications network

Class Codes: C5430 (Microcomputers); C6130 (Data handling techniques);  
C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

21/5/54 (Item 54 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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03559376 INSPEC Abstract Number: C86004735

**Title:** Vital records protection. II. Systems design & implementation

**Author(s):** Ciura, J.

**Journal:** Information Management vol.19, no.4 p.16, 19

**Publication Date:** April 1985 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** INMAE7 **ISSN:** 0019-9966

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** General, Review (G); Practical (P)

**Abstract:** Essential corporate information amounts to a fraction of the total documentation generated and received by business. However, this essential information is crucial for the continuation of activity and its loss would be, in most cases, catastrophic. Vital records protection and scheduling systems are becoming prevalent in corporate record scheduling, information management, and disaster recovery systems. Four basic key elements were mentioned as part of a vital records protection/scheduling system: identification, duplication, segregation, and preservation. Each of these elements constitutes a distinct and important role in the implementation of a corporate vital records protection plan. The basic features of each phase are highlighted for general consideration. (0 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** DP management; records management

**Identifiers:** corporate information; essential information; corporate record scheduling; information management; corporate vital records protection plan

**Class Codes:** C0310 (EDP management); C7100 (Business and administration)

21/5/55 (Item 55 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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03316110 INSPEC Abstract Number: A84100272

**Title:** Computerized three-dimensional finite element reconstruction of the left ventricle from cross-sectional echocardiograms

**Author(s):** Nikravesh, P.R.; Skorton, D.J.; Chandran, K.B.; Attawala, Y.M.; Pandian, N.; Kerber, R.E.

**Author Affiliation:** Coll. of Engng. & Medicine, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA

**Journal:** Ultrasonic Imaging vol.6, no.1 p.48-59

**Publication Date:** Jan. 1984 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** ULIMD4 **ISSN:** 0161-7346

**U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code:** 0161-7346/84\$3.00

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** A computerized method for the generation of three-dimensional finite element mesh of left ventricular geometry is presented. The technique employs two dimensional echocardiographic images of the left ventricle. The echocardiographic transducer is attached to an articulated, computer-assisted, position registration arm with six degrees-of-freedom. These six degrees-of-freedom record the location and orientation of the transducer, when images are obtained, referenced to an external point. Hence, the images are digitalized and aligned relative to one another, then several interpolation and curve fitting steps are used to reconstruct a three-dimensional finite element model of the left ventricle. The finite element model can be used for volume determination, stress analysis, material property identification, and other applications. (19 Refs)

Subfile: A  
Descriptors: biomedical ultrasonics; cardiology; echo; finite element analysis

Identifiers: numerical analysis; three-dimensional finite element reconstruction; left ventricle; cross-sectional echocardiograms; computerized method; two dimensional echocardiographic images; curve fitting; volume determination; stress analysis

Class Codes: A8760B (Sonic and ultrasonic radiation)

21/5/56 (Item 56 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

02738441 INSPEC Abstract Number: A81083353, C81030381

Title: **GEOIC: an interactive terminal-based geochemical data processing system**

Author(s): Parker, R.J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Geology, Imperial Coll., London, UK

Journal: Computers & Geosciences vol.7, no.3 p.287-96

Publication Date: 1981 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: CGEODT ISSN: 0098-3004

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A)

Abstract: A series of interactive terminal-based FORTRAN IV programs have been developed for processing and evaluating major and trace element data produced in the analysis of rock samples. The GEOIC system consists of three stages. The first is concerned with the processing of analytical data produced in the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of fused samples for major elements and pressed powder briquettes for trace elements. In the second stage, the major and trace element results are linked together by a tabulation program which creates an input file for CIPW norm programs. The tabulation program will sort also the analyses into groups according to an 8 character 'group identifier' keyword attached to each analysis. Average analyses are calculated also for each group. The tabulation program combines the major, trace and normative data to produce a **data base** file as well as a tabulated output file for dispatch to a line printer. In the third stage, the **data base** file serves as the input to interactive programs for graphical and statistical evaluation of the geochemical data. The graphics program allows the user to plot rapidly binary and ternary diagrams for all samples or plotting may be restricted to specified groups or only to the group averages. The statistical program allows the user to calculate various parameters as well as a correlation coefficient matrix for all samples, for selected groups or for only group averages. The **group identifier** keyword attached by the user to each sample analysis facilitates the division of the suite of samples under study into groups and subgroups. This important **feature** adds considerable flexibility to the processing and evaluation of data via the tabulation, graphics and statistics programs. The tabulation program will accept also **free - format** major and trace **element** data produced by analytical methods other than XRF. The second and third stages of the system may be used, therefore, as a general purpose geochemical data processing and evaluation package. (15 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: chemistry computing; computer graphics; geochemistry; geophysics computing

Identifiers: GEOIC; interactive terminal-based geochemical data processing system; trace element data; rock samples; X-ray fluorescence; fused samples; major elements; pressed powder briquettes; graphics program

Class Codes: A9365 (Data acquisition and storage); C6130B (Graphics

techniques); C7320 (Physics and Chemistry); C7340 (Geophysics)

21/5/57 (Item 57 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02671682 INSPEC Abstract Number: C81015141

Title: **Ozz ( records management system) is powerful business tool**

Author(s): McDonald, M.

Journal: Practical Computing vol.4, no.2 p.56-7, 59-60

Publication Date: Feb. 1981 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: PRCODZ ISSN: 0141-5433

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Economic aspects (E)

Abstract: Ozz is primarily a **records** management system with a number of added **features** which include a text editor for production of standard reports and letters; a calculator with a multi- **element** memory for number-crunching functions on **retrieved records** ; and a string- **search** facility for full **record** analysis and **retrieval** . (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: commerce; text editing; word processing

Identifiers: business; Ozz; **records** management system; text editor; calculator; string-search facility

Class Codes: C7190 (Other fields)

21/5/58 (Item 58 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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01481271 INSPEC Abstract Number: A73010862

Title: **Energy levels of /sup 34/S from the /sup 33/S(d, p)/sup 34/S reaction**

Author(s): Crozier, D.J.

Author Affiliation: Argonne Nat. Lab., IL, USA

Journal: Nuclear Physics A vol.A198, no.1 p.209-27

Publication Date: 23 Dec. 1972 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: NUPABL ISSN: 0375-9474

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Experimental (X)

Abstract: The energy levels of /sup 34/S have been studied with the /sup 33/S(d,p)/sup 34/S reaction at E/sub d/=12 MeV. A split-pole magnetic spectrograph was used to **record** the deuteron spectra at 10 angles from 9 degrees to 59 degrees . An overall energy resolution of 16 keV was achieved. The results make possible the **identification** of the major **components** of the 1d/sub 3/2/, 1f/sub 7/2/, T=1 configuration. The two-body matrix **elements** of the d/sub 3/2/ f/sub 7/2/ interaction are compared with other known d/sub 3/2/, f/sub 7/2/ multiplets and with theoretical calculations. (8 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: nuclear energy levels; nuclear reactions and scattering due to deuterons; nuclei with 20<or=A<or=38

Identifiers: energy levels of /sup 34/S; /sup 33/S(d, p)/sup 34/S reaction; spectroscopic strengths; 2 body matrix elements

Class Codes: A2110M (Level density and structure); A2550G (Single-nucleon transfer reactions)

21/5/59 (Item 59 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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01447004 INSPEC Abstract Number: C72023952

**Title:** State Welfare ADP application System number 120020, property accounting

**Author(s):** Bangert, D.A.

**Issued by:** Florida Model State Project, Jacksonville, FL, USA

**Publication Date:** April 1972 **Country of Publication:** USA 20 pp.

**Report Number:** DSSM-120020

**U.S. Govt. Clearinghouse Number:** PB-208202

**Availability:** NTIS, Springfield, VA 22151, USA

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Report (RP)

**Treatment:** Applications (A); Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The system provides for the creation and maintenance of a **data base** of property information with sufficient details to satisfy the Florida Statutes. It also provides for the automatic computation of cost allocation based on life expectancy and depreciation charged thereto. Information utilized in the management and maintenance of property, and for long-range planning of equipment purchases is available in the **data base**. The preparation of output reports uses the Title File from the Management Accounting System, therefore certain **data elements** must be common in both systems. Such **elements** are: Department-Division Responsibility Cost Center, and Control Account (**Property Class**) **identification numbers**. Transactions in this system must be accomplished by coincident entries affecting the respective General Ledger Control Account of the Management Accounting Systems.

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** financial administrative data processing; government administrative data processing; information retrieval systems

**Identifiers:** state welfare ADP application; property accounting; **data base**; cost allocation; life expectancy; depreciation; system number 120020

**Class Codes:** C7120 (Finance); C7130 (Public administration); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

21/5/60 (Item 60 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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01385472 INSPEC Abstract Number: C72011790

**Title:** Experiences of IIT research institute in operating a computerized retrieval system for searching a variety of data bases

**Author(s):** Williams, M.E.

**Author Affiliation:** IIT, Chicago, IL, USA

**Journal:** Information Storage and Retrieval vol.8, no.2 p.57-75

**Publication Date:** April 1972 **Country of Publication:** UK

**CODEN:** IFSRAS **ISSN:** 0020-0271

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The computer Search Center (CSC) at IIT Research Institute (IITRI) provides information from computer-readable data bases to users in industry, government and universities. The centre was designed to meet user needs by providing a variety of services from multiple data bases with minimal restrictions and a high degree of flexibility. A new modular machine-independent PL/1 software system was developed for handling virtually any bibliographic-type **data base**. CSC programs have run at nine different computer facilities with different hardware, computer models, versions of OS, peripherals, and releases of the PL/1 compiler. All **data bases** are converted by preprocessors to a standard IITRI format which

employs a directory and character string type of file structure. User oriented profile features include: full free form Boolean logic with any degree of nesting; search terms may be any data element on a data base ; search terms may be single words, multi-word terms, phrases, or term fragments; full truncation capabilities; optional sort by author, citation number, or weight; and optional printing of output on 5\*8 cards, multilith masters, paper, or tape. User aids were developed for each data base to assist in profile development and monitoring. They include: search manuals, truncation guides, term frequency list and KLIC indexes. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer software; indexing; information retrieval systems

Identifiers: IIT research institute; computerized retrieval system; searching; data bases; flexibility; directory; character string; file structure; user oriented profile features; full free form Boolean logic; nesting; search terms; full truncation; optional sort; author; citation number; weight; search manuals; truncation guides; term frequency list; computer readable data base ; modular machine independent software system; PL/1; standard format; KLIC index

Class Codes: C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

21/5/61 (Item 61 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

0000955613 INSPEC Abstract Number: 1968B19662

Title: Application of finite geometry in file organization for records with multiplevalued attributes

Author(s): Ghosh, S.P.; Abraham, C.T.

Journal: IBM Journal of Research and Development 12 2 p.180-187

Publication Date: March 1968 Country of Publication: USA

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Abstract: The schemes for organizing binary-valued records using finite geometries have been extended to the situation in which the attributes of the records can take multiple values. Some new schemes for organizing records have been proposed which are based on deleted finite geometries. These new schemes permit the organization of records into buckets in such a manner that, by solving certain algebraic linear equations over a finite field, it is possible to determine the bucket in which records, pertaining to two given values of two different attributes, are stored. Since the bucket identification required for the storage of record accession numbers is based on the combination of attribute values, the file does not require any reorganization as new records are added. This is a definite advantage of the proposed schemes over many key-address transformation procedures wherein the addition of new records may lead to either a drastic revision of the file organization or significant reduction of retrieval effectiveness. The search time for the new schemes are very small in comparison to other existing methods.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: digital computers

Identifiers: computers, digital -- calculation methods

Class Codes: C6120 (File organisation)

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21/5/62 (Item 62 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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0000812509 INSPEC Abstract Number: 1966C00884

**Title:** Automatic process identification  
**Author(s):** Meyerhoff, H.J.  
**Book Title:** Third Congress of the International Federation of Automatic Control p.6 pp.  
**Publisher:** Automation Council, London  
**Publication Date:** 1966 **Country of Publication:** UK  
**Conference Title:** Third Congress of the International Federation of Automatic Control  
**Conference Date:** 20 June 1966 - 20 June 1966 **Conference Location:** London UK  
**Language:** English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)  
**Abstract:** An automatic procedure is proposed for identifying processes from normal input and output **records** in terms of specified operators and characteristic coefficient values. Variable gain elements are adjusted automatically, according to the principle of steepest descent, to attain values which then identify the process best in a mean square sense. The **identification** time interval - which is much shorter than the length of process input and output **records** - is predetermined on the basis of the desired accuracy of process characterization. The gain constants of the self adjusting loops, which drive the variable gain elements towards those values which characterize the process, are then selected to yield a settling time which corresponds to the **identification** time interval. The automatic procedure then operates for this time - after which it is shut off. Analysis shows the automatic **identification** procedure to be inherently stable. The **components** of the self adjusting loop are analogue multipliers and integrators - and the variable gain **elements** are also multipliers. The automatic procedure used here for process **identification** finds immediate application in an underwater sonar detection system using self adjusting filters.  
**Subfile:** C  
**Descriptors:** **identification** and modelling; self-adjusting systems  
**Identifiers:** **identification** and modelling, nonlinear; self-adjusting systems  
**Class Codes:** C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1340E (Self-adjusting control systems)  
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21/5/63 (Item 63 from file: 2)  
 DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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0000734549 INSPEC Abstract Number: 1965B01756  
**Title:** Theoretical considerations in information retrieval systems  
**Author(s):** Belzer, J.; Goffman, W.  
**Journal:** Communications of the ACM 7 7 p.439-441  
**Publication Date:** July 1964 **Country of Publication:** USA  
**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)  
**Abstract:** Information storage and retrieval systems are composed of three major **components** : (a) **identification** of information and tagging it for effective **retrieval** ; (b) **searching** strategy, how to enter the file to circumvent the scanning of nonrelevant material; and (c) file organization to make access to information efficient. For identification of information the paper suggests that a metalanguage (recently discussed in a paper by Goffmann, Verhoeff and Belzer) associated with an object language be used. For searching strategy, a linear model for an evaluation function of relevancy is developed which rewards the system for retrieving relevant documents and not retrieving the nonrelevant, and penalizes the system for the escaped relevant documents and false drops. The inadequacies of a linear model are indicated. Two approaches to file organization are

discussed. One is self-organization of the file based on its history and past performance, and the second is a self-generating subset of the file with a high probability of being relevant.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer applications; technical presentation

Identifiers: calculating apparatus -- applications; technical presentation

Class Codes: C7000 (Computer applications)

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21/5/64 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01600420 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.

**A SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE INTEGRATION OF COMPUTER DATA FOR MANUFACTURING APPLICATIONS (SEMANTIC UNIFICATION META MODEL)**

Author: TAHZIB, SHIRIN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1996

Corporate Source/Institution: COVENTRY UNIVERSITY (UNITED KINGDOM) (1201 )

Source: VOLUME 58/04-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1325.

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0546

In fulfilment of the overall aim of the research project namely the design of a system to support the integration of computer data for manufacturing applications, the thesis presents the overall design of a General Integration Methodology (GIM) which is capable of accepting schemata and corresponding instances in any data modelling formalism, translating them into equivalent schemata in a chosen target language and finally integrating them to produce a Global Integrated Schema and a union of all the original instances as instances of the Global Schema.

The following is a summary of the various phases of the project which have determined the structure of the thesis: Having identified the aims and objectives of the research, a manufacturing case history has been examined in order to further identify the type of problems that can arise in attempting to integrate a heterogeneous database environment. The next stage of the exercise has been the study and analysis of fifteen different methodologies that have taken a similar approach to that proposed by this research programme.

Next a data modelling exercise aimed at generalising a different set of diverse integration methodologies has been carried out. This model of Integration Methodologies has enabled the identification of a set of requirements for a General Integration Methodology (GIM).

In an attempt to meet the first of the identified requirements of the GIM a Universal Auxiliary Modelling Language (UAML) based on the concepts of data modelling abstractions has been proposed in order to facilitate the extensibility of GIM to handle source schemata in any given data modelling formalism. Next a comprehensive conflict/resolution classification in terms of the UAML has been developed for use by the GIM.

A Semantic Unification Meta Model proposed by an ISO Standards working party has then been evaluated with the view of adopting it as the basis of the proposed GIM. This meta model aims to capture the complete set of semantics of the schemata to be integrated through the use of an abstract layer. The evaluation resulted in the provision of a complete set of new concepts for the meta model to enable it to describe the correspondences required for unification, translation and integration processes.

And finally the various proposed **components** have been brought together to complete the design of the GIM. Its operation at two distinct but related levels has been discussed. The core **elements** of a prototype implementation of the proposed GIM within the STEP ISO manufacturing standard environment have then been developed and demonstrated by means of two integration exercises.

21/5/65 (Item 2 from file: 35)  
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01592110 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.  
**LAYERED IMAGE REPRESENTATION: IDENTIFICATION OF COHERENT COMPONENTS IN IMAGE SEQUENCES (COMPUTER VISION)**

Author: WANG, JOHN YU AN  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1997  
Corporate Source/Institution: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ( 0753)  
Supervisor: EDWARD H. ADELSON  
Source: VOLUME 58/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 1984.  
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL  
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0544

Computer vision and image coding systems face a similar problem: the never-ending search for image representations that are descriptive, compact, and useful. In recent years, the interest in content-based image **retrieval** has also initiated efforts to **search** for compact representations that encode image content. Unfortunately, most image coding systems rely heavily on waveform processing and low-level image features, which poorly represent content. Model-based systems produce high-level image features that encode content but operate only in application-specific domains.

In this thesis, we will present an image representation based on mid-level image features. These image features consist of motion, surface, occlusion, and ordinal depth, which are common elements in our visual language. These elements are incorporated in a unified framework, which we call the "Layered Image Representation." In this representation, an image sequence is decomposed into a set of 2D image "layers" that maintain properties of coherently moving regions in the sequence. Because data is greatly reduced and the encoded data reflect object properties, this representation has potential in compression, scene analysis, and image management. The difficult task remains of decomposing image sequences into image layers. Algorithms based on motion estimation and segmentation that perform this decomposition will be described, and examples that illustrate the benefits of using this representation in image compression and image management will be presented. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries, Rm. 14-0551, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.)

21/5/66 (Item 3 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01534668 ORDER NO: AAD97-07118  
**INTELLIGENT MEDICAL NETWORK (TELECOMMUNICATION)**

Author: KROL, MARINA  
Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1996  
Corporate Source/Institution: CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (0046)  
Adviser: SYED V. AHAMED  
Source: VOLUME 57/10-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 6366. 274 PAGES  
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE  
Descriptor Codes: 0984

The content of this dissertation is the research and design of the intelligent network-based systems for a specific class of medical and health care applications. The knowledge module of intelligent systems has been introduced and designed according to the specific needs of medical systems. All basic elements of the knowledge module were divided into two major categories: service functional blocks and application functional blocks. The functions of the existing major components of telecommunication networks: communication, switching and administrative modules have been reviewed in light of the utilization of the knowledge module. Based on a developed scenario of a request resolution by an intelligent network, a general object-oriented model of intelligent telecommunication system has been elaborated. This, in turn, led to building of the detailed architecture of an intelligent network and its knowledge module in particular. As the result of the analysis and classification of information requests in the telecommunication network for medical services, algorithms for service functional blocks were designed, particularly a recursive algorithm of request processing and information retrieval in the network.

The design of application functional blocks of the knowledge module is based on complete object-oriented analysis of a medical care system. This analysis includes the identification and formal description of all potential members of the medical network and medical knowledge as objects of integrated medical systems. The object model comprises description of an object's hierarchy, attributes, operations, processes and information flows for all defined objects, as well as object, functional, and dynamic models. Design issues for database and functional modules software have also been analyzed.

Finally, the Data-Mail Electronic Consultation System at the Mount Sinai Medical Center is discussed. This system was developed in accordance with the general architecture of an intelligent medical network and is utilizing the object model of a medical care system. The system software modules and database are presented as an example of a working intelligent medical telecommunication system.

21/5/67 (Item 4 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01470600 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9607641  
RECONSIDERING TEXT RETRIEVAL: ACCESSING SEMI-STRUCTURED TEXT THROUGH AN  
OBJECT -ORIENTED QUERY LANGUAGE

Author: MCLEAN, STUART A.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1995

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (0178)

Source: VOLUME 56/11-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 6234. 224 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723

This thesis considers OSQL, an object-oriented database query

language, as a model for integrating **database** functions and text retrieval. The potential for such a model to support compound documents of dynamic text and non-textual data, as well as to provide access to heterogeneous collections is evaluated. Contrasts with the features and characteristics of more traditional models of Text Retrieval provide benchmarks against which this alternative is measured. A case study, Promenade, a World Wide Web image **database**, serves as a reference model and demonstration of concept.

21/5/68 (Item 5 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01440356 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9535165.  
**INVESTIGATION OF BASE-ISOLATED STRUCTURES DURING RECENT EARTHQUAKES AND  
COMPUTER SIMULATIONS UTILIZING NEAR-SOURCE LONG-PERIOD GROUND MOTIONS**  
Author: HALLING, MARVIN WILFORD  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1995  
Corporate Source/Institution: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (0037)  
Adviser: JOHN F. HALL  
Source: VOLUME 56/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 3337. 193 PAGES  
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL  
Descriptor Codes: 0543

Base isolation is a recently applied technology for building structures in the United States. To date, the three base-isolated buildings considered in this study have been subjected to earthquakes of varying magnitudes and epicentral distances. The **records** obtained from these instrumented buildings demonstrate low levels of excitation and small structural responses. In all cases, the maximum relative displacement of the roof to the foundation is less than 3 cm. However, an increasing quantity of near-source strong-motion **records** produces large spectral displacements of up to approximately 50-55 cm in the 2 to 2.5 sec period range for 15% damping. This suggests that long-period structures such as base-isolated structures would be vulnerable to these near-source ground motions.

The current study contains two major parts. Part One consists of the **identification** and analysis of three existing base-isolated buildings in Southern California. The **identification** and analysis utilize the recorded motions of these structures from past earthquakes. System **identification** is useful for understanding the extent to which the structures enter the nonlinear realm and how much their **properties** change.

Models are constructed assuming completely elastic three-dimensional superstructures, with idealized bi-linear hysteretic **elements** for the isolating bearings. The **properties** used in the bearing models were taken from tests of the actual bearings before installation. The models were then verified by comparing their responses computed using the various recorded foundation ground motions, with the recorded responses of the actual structures. The models were adjusted to minimize the error of several response quantities.

Part Two contains computer simulations for the three structural models developed in Part One subjected to large-amplitude near-source ground motions. These structural models were subjected to two classes of ground motions. The first is a sampling of near-source recorded motion from past moderate-to-large earthquakes. The second is a group of synthetic near-source motions generated for a hypothetical M 7.0 earthquake. In some

cases, the lateral response of the models exceeds the isolation gap, indicating that the displacement barrier would be impacted.

In order to further study base-isolated buildings when the isolation bearings undergo large displacements, a typical base-isolated building (TBIB) model is used and the computer program 2D-BUMP is developed. This program includes the effects of a fully nonlinear superstructure, nonlinear springs acting as displacement barriers which engage at specified distances, and a tri-linear model for the elastomeric bearings. Using this model, several conclusions are drawn regarding the probable areal extent of damaging near-source ground motions from the M 7.0 event, as well as the behavior of base-isolated structures due to these near-source long-period ground motions.

21/5/69 (Item 6 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01396666 ORDER NO: AADMM-90223

**A FRAMEWORK FOR A HYTIME APPLICATION ENVIRONMENT**

Author: SADASHIVA, MOHAN RAM

Degree: M.SC.

Year: 1994

Corporate Source/Institution: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON (CANADA) (0283)

Source: VOLUME 33/02 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

PAGE 568. 173 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

ISBN: 0-315-90223-X

This thesis describes a framework for the design of an application environment that facilitates the sharing of data between the autonomous, heterogeneous component databases of an interoperable multidatabase system, using HyTime as the medium of interchange.

HyTime structures that facilitate such an application environment are developed. These structures are illustrated by relating **objects** in **text** and relational databases by means of links and **queries**. A method for identifying object locations is explained. A taxonomy of links based on their traversal properties is examined. HyTime **queries** on text and relational databases are formulated.

An application environment architecture consisting of a text **database**, a relational **database**, a HyTime Engine, two HyTime Applications and a user application employs the concepts developed to illustrate the significance of HyTime as a modelling tool. A subset of this application environment architecture is implemented in a prototype. The prototype demonstrates that HyTime is an appropriate tool for the development of an integrated application environment for autonomous, heterogeneous databases.

21/5/70 (Item 7 from file: 35)

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01379037 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.

**MATERIAL SELECTION IN ROOFING DESIGN**

Author: SORONIS, GEORG

Degree: TEKN.DR

Year: 1993

Corporate Source/Institution: MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (0122

)  
Source: VOLUME 55/04-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 1286. 276 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL

Descriptor Codes: 0543

Publisher: ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, S-100 44 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Material selection is an important part of modern roofing design. The demands for innovative building techniques, the introduction of new materials and components with lower life cycle costs, require knowledge and skill of building designers. This work describes a methodology to the selection of roofing materials for durability, quality and economy. This methodology is a development of a knowledge system, which facilitates communication and filters information in a non-parametric way, mostly unrelated to numerical descriptions or procedural representations. The main aims are: (1) To develop a methodology assuring the building designer that the material chosen provides a satisfactory durability and quality at a low cost performance during the design life of the building. (2) To develop a computerized system furthering efficiency in design work, by filtering information from the large and heterogeneous group of people involved. e. g. designers, researchers, contractors, property managers and building economists.

The research methodology used is a workable research system consisting of the following **components** : (1) Problem statement; (2) State of the art and **identification** of needs; (3) System analysis; (4) Feasibility analysis. The principal **elements** of the system analysis are as follows: Phase 1, formulation of the problem and system analysis. Phase 2, main functions and material preselection. Phase 3, environmental characterization. Phase 4, durability **properties** of materials. Phase 5, material selection model. Phase 6, validity test of the model. Phase 7, presentation of results.

A prototype system for selecting materials was carried out, utilizing a knowledge system, consisting of an existing relational material **database** connected to an expert system. This prototype system showed that this knowledge system is a good solution to the problem.

21/5/71 (Item 8 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01171144 ORDER NO: AAD91-24753

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HYTEK: A KNOWLEDGE-BASED HYPERTEXT SYSTEM  
(AUTOMATIC INDEXING, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL)**

Author: PEREZ-CARBALLO, JOSE F.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (0146)

Advisers: TOMÉK STRZALKOWSKI; DENNIS SHASHA

Source: VOLUME 52/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1552. 172 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; INFORMATION  
SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0800; 0723

A Hypertext system is a text **data base** where the units of information are interlinked using pointers that the user can follow. We call the pointers "explicit links" (as opposed to computed or virtual links.) HyTeK provides a set of tools designed to help the user explore the information contained in the system.

The information contained in the system is represented using at least one of the three following methods: fragments of full text, explicit links between fragments and a collection of frame-like objects organized in a taxonomy.

Explicit links are used to represent discourse relationships between fragments of **text**. The frame-like **objects**, called "Topics", represent concepts in the domain of the text contained in the fragments. Topics are used to index the fragments for retrieval.

The taxonomy of Topics represents some of the relationships between fragments that a traditional Hypertext System would represent using explicit links. HyTeK's **query** system uses the taxonomy of Topics in order to implement tools that allow the user to retrieve fragments selectively by their contents.

A user **queries** the system by building a set of Topics in an interactive process of reformulation. **Query** reformulation is supported by a set of tools that allow the user to explore the space of Topics.

The relationships between the Topics are used to define a similarity measure which is used to rank the target set of the **query**.

This work describes an automatic indexing scheme, a **query** system and an extension of the Knowledge Representation (KR) system NIKL (KLONE) that was used in HyTeK to implement the taxonomy of Topics.

A prototype of HyTeK was implemented in Common-Lisp in a Symbolics 3645 running Genera 7.2.

The system has been extensively tested on several test collections of a total of 1000 fragments of text about AIDS treatments.

The results indicate clear advantages over traditional Information Retrieval systems and suggest that the use of a KR system for the implementation of a **query** module for a Hypertext System is promising.

21/5/72 (Item 9 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01158112 ORDER NO: AAD91-14892

**ANALYSIS OF NONBONDED INTERACTIONS USING CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATABASES (DATABASES)**

Author: ROWLAND, ROBYN SCOTT

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN BIRMINGHAM (0005)

Chairman: CHARLES E. BUGG

Source: VOLUME 51/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 5853. 262 PAGES

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY

Descriptor Codes: 0487

Techniques for the **identification** and analysis of Nonbonded Interaction Patterns (NIPs) have been designed and tested using the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) and the Brookhaven Protein Databank (PDB). A graph theoretical representation of NIPs has been developed that allows efficient computer manipulation of the large amounts of crystallographic data in the CSD and PDB. This representation can be applied to the intermolecular nonbonded contacts that occur in crystal packing as well as intramolecular interactions such as those that occur in the interior of proteins. A procedure for visually displaying these graphs in matrix form is also described. This representation has been used to study aromatic $\cdots$ carbonyl interactions. The results from both databases show that there is a strong directional preference for carbonyl

oxygens to lie around the edge of the aromatic ring near the partially positive hydrogens. Some of the carbonyl oxygens are in close contact (less than van der Waals distance) with these hydrogens. The geometry of these close contacts is consistent with hydrogen bonding. These results indicate that aromatic rings do participate in directional, polar interactions.

A rule-based expert system has been implemented to identify functional group environments for individual atoms in organic molecules using local chemical environment (LCE) descriptors. These LCE descriptors form a representation of the atomic network surrounding the subject atom.

Properties such as element distribution, bonding, and the presence of simple atom-centered fragments are encoded by LCE descriptors. Such descriptors provide the basis for identifying functional group environments by pattern matching. This identification system was tested on a set of 10,947 organic structure from the CSD. In addition, crystal packing analysis using the graph representation of NIPs was carried out on this set of classified structures. The results from packing analysis were tabulated and used to calculate the preference of different atom types to be in contact with other types. As expected, hydrogen bonding was found to be highly preferred. The results of the aromatic $\cdots$ carbonyl interaction studies are supported by the favorable preference of aromatic groups for polar groups. These preference values can be used as a standard to judge the quality of experimentally determined molecular structures, and a design tool in molecular model building.

21/5/73 (Item 10 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01123023 ORDER NO: AAD90-31005

**THE EFFECT OF A STUDENT IDENTIFICATION /INTERVENTION SUPPORT SYSTEM ON DECREASING THE DROPOUT RATE OF ADULTS ENROLLED IN AN ADULT HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM**

Author: TRACY-MUMFORD, FRANCES DIANA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND (0117)

Director: WILLIAM M. RIVERA

Source: VOLUME 51/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1482. 110 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, ADULT AND CONTINUING; EDUCATION, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING; EDUCATION, ADMINISTRATION

Descriptor Codes: 0516; 0519; 0514

This study was undertaken because program providers in Delaware's adult high school completion program identified non-completion as the greatest problem facing them (Tracy-Mumford, 1987). Participation in adult programs was examined from the conceptual framework that retention and persistence of students in adult high school completion programs is a function of support. It was hypothesized that an identification /intervention support model would decrease the overall dropout rate from the James H. Groves Adult High School program in Delaware.

Researchers have examined characteristics of non-completers attempting to link persistence to personality variables, a learned set of skills or institutional integration. Research of effective retention strategies is attributed to the elements of: effective support to foster persistence; quality instruction; and suitable program structures/procedures to encourage students and learning.

Of the 1000 enrollees at six different Groves locations across the state, approximately 400 graduate annually and 36 percent drop out before completing a semester/course. In this experimental study, conducted during

the fall of 1988, four hundred randomly selected subjects were assigned to treatment or control groups. Teacher/coaches were trained in the support model to identify student problems, provide intervention or refer students to existing services for intervention. Teacher/coaches met weekly with treatment group. **Records** of demographic information and problem areas were maintained in a log for each student contact. Demographic and dropout information were collected on the control group.

A Chi-square was performed to analyze the data by overall dropout rate, age groupings, employment status, income status, educational attainment and reason for leaving the program. Even though teacher/coaches provided student support, there was no significant difference between the control and treatment groups.

Not hypothesized but of interest was: (1) teacher/coaches identified student problems many times before the students did, (2) treatment group students provided more elaborate reasons for withdrawing, and (3) for the 31-45 age treatment group the dropout rate was proportionately lower than the control group by 26.5 percent.

This researcher concluded that this model did not decrease the dropout rate. This model might affect the 31-45 age group and might increase student awareness of problems.

21/5/74 (Item 11 from file: 35)  
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01100988 ORDER NO: AAD90-11879

**THE MANDIBLES OF SIVAPITHECUS (MIOCENE HOMINIDS)**

Author: BROWN, BARBARA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1989

Corporate Source/Institution: KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (0101)

Director: STEVEN C. WARD

Source: VOLUME 50/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4001. 482 PAGES

Descriptors: ANTHROPOLOGY, PHYSICAL; PALEONTOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0327; 0418

Mandibular morphology of the middle-late miocene hominoid primate *Sivapithecus* has influenced a number of hypotheses concerning the origins of man and the extant apes. Historically, shallow, robust corpora in addition to certain maxillary and dental features were thought to be diagnostic of Miocene hominid ancestry. These mandibles and maxillae exhibited features such as low-crowned molars, thick enamel, and reduced, externally rotated canines, features also found in Plio-Pleistocene hominids. Since the latter 19th century, *Sivapithecus* has been alternatively associated with the ancestry of humans and all of the large-bodied apes, humans and African apes, humans alone, and the orang-utan alone. Quite recently, *Sivapithecus* has been removed from hominid ancestry and is accepted as a member of the orang-utan clade.

Revisions in the phylogenetic relationships of large hominoids, including *Sivapithecus*, have emerged due to an expanding fossil **record** coupled with an increased understanding of primate behavior and ecology. Recognition of sexually dimorphic patterns in modern primate collections, for example, has mandated numerous changes in species **identification** and allocation. In this project a sample of hominoid mandibles has been analyzed to document morphological variation among three extant hominoid genera as a basis for comparison with *Sivapithecus* and other Miocene hominoids.

**Elements** of *Sivapithecus* mandibular morphology once thought to be derived and indicative of hominid status are best viewed as primitive

retentions. In addition, many features of the craniofacial skeleton are associated with a pattern of craniofacial linkage termed airohynchy which is limited to Pongo among modern pongids. Sivapithecus shares this uniquely derived pattern.

Among extant hominoids, orang-utan mandibles display great sexual dimorphism and two male morphologies suggesting the existence of "sneaker" or "satellite" behavior incorporating female mimicry in Pongo. The Sivapithecus collection also exhibits variation in "male" mandibular morphologies. Physiological correlates of reproductive behavior are considered to affect craniofacial and mandibular morphology. These comparisons incorporating sexual dimorphism, functional patterns, airohynchy and complex behavioral repertoires have significant implications in reconstruction of hominoid phylogeny.

21/5/75 (Item 12 from file: 35)

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01092042 ORDER NO: AADD--87335

**LEUCOGRANITES OF THE NW HIMALAYA: CRUST-MANTLE INTERACTION BENEATH THE KARAKORAM AND THE MAGMATIC EVOLUTION OF COLLISIONAL BELTS (PAKISTAN)**

Author: CRAWFORD, MARK B.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1988

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER (UNITED KINGDOM) (0451)

Source: VOLUME 50/10-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4415. 371 PAGES

Descriptors: GEOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0372

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The Karakoram Axial Batholith in N. Pakistan records the magmatic development of the Eurasian continental margin since the late Jurassic. Magmatism prior to the collision of India with Eurasia at c.45Ma is represented by subduction-related, calc-alkaline granodiorite plutonism. The chemical variation within these plutons is caused by high-level fractionation processes. However, heterogeneous isotope data suggests that the source of these magmas was the mantle wedge, enriched by a subducted slab component, with the melts being contaminated by a  $\text{Sr}$ -rich crustal component.

There are two types of post-collisional leucogranite. The Sumayar pluton is related to restricted partial melting of sillimanite-grade metapelites triggered by fluxing of fluids from the underthrust Indian crust. This water-saturated, minimum melt is considered to be an analogue of the High Himalayan leucogranites.

The other Karakoram leucogranites are related by fractionation to a more basic monzogranitic parent, whose geochemistry indicates a lower crustal source. However, melting of typical crust cannot explain the anomalously high large ion lithophile element (LILE) content of the monzogranites. Associated with the granites are ultra-potassic, LILE-enriched lamprophyres. This LILE-enrichment is attributed to alteration of the mantle wedge by fluids and/or siliceous melts from the slab. Amphibole in the resulting metasomatic assemblage acts as a sink for the otherwise incompatible LILE. As a result of heating and thermal relaxation beneath the thickened continental crust, enriched amphibole, stable in the pre-collisional mantle wedge beneath the Karakoram, dehydrated or melted some 20Ma after collision to give the lamprophyres. Fluid precursors to this melting contaminated the source region of the

granites selectively enriching it in LILE and triggering/promoting melting.

The **identification** of the above magma-types, which have different generative processes and magmatic triggers, in other collisional environments will lead to information about the evolution of similar orogenic belts.

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0991158 . ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.

**CASPR: CLADISTIC ANALYSIS USING SYMBOLIC PROCESSING AS A RESEARCH TOOL**

Author: SEDOR, ALLEGRA NOELLE

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1988

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (0208)

Source: VOLUME 49/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 0985.

Descriptors: BIOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0306

CASPR is a computer program that applies symbolic processing programming techniques to the problem of reconstructing phylogenies using cladistic methodologies. Traditional approaches to computer-aided cladistic analysis utilize numerical procedures that do not address the interpretive **element** of the analysis. Systematists widely acknowledge the use of interpretation and expertise as an integral **component** of phylogenetic reconstruction, required for decisions involved in choosing informative characters, postulating character transformations and evaluating conflicting phylogenies. Nevertheless, no formal analytical methods have been developed that incorporate explicit **identification** of these decisions, and explicit examination of the information upon which they are based and the manner in which this information is used. CASPR constitutes such a formal methodological framework that permits application of expertise and interpretation in a rigorous, explicit and replicable manner.

Symbolic processing programming techniques were selected as appropriate tools for developing CASPR because they incorporate complex data representation and processing mechanisms that permit full utilization of all biological information contained in the data. Complex data structures permit representation of a cladistic character as a multidimensional symbol that fully embodies the systematist's concept of that character. Flexible data processing mechanisms automatically determine the appropriate decision path for each problem presented, permitting application of different evolutionary and biological concepts to analyze different characters, thereby ensuring valid utilization of the information incorporated into each character symbol.

The first phase of the CASPR analysis involves construction of the character symbols. These symbols explicitly **record** information about the data and decisions used to interpret each character. CASPR uses this information to calculate certainty factors representing the strength of each character hypothesis. After constructing the cladograms, CASPR incorporates the certainty factors into explicit measures of the extent to which the biological information contained in the character symbols is expressed in each cladogram. By exhibiting these evaluations along with traditional numerical measures of the parsimony of each cladogram, CASPR facilitates explicit **identification** of the conflicts in the data, explicit comparisons of the decisions incorporated into each cladogram, and the effects of those decisions with respect to numerical parsimony. (Copies available exclusively from Micrographics Department, Doheny Library, USC, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0182.)

21/5/77 (Item 14 from file: 35)  
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854470 ORDER NO: AAD84-20842

**ANALYSIS OF THE OBSERVED EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF A MULTIPLE SPAN BRIDGE**

Author: WILSON, JOHN CHARLES

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1984

Corporate Source/Institution: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (0037)

Source: VOLUME 45/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1863. 167 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL

Descriptor Codes: 0543

Accelerograms obtained during the 1979 Coyote Lake, California earthquake are used to examine the response of a multiple-span, steel girder bridge to strong earthquake loading. The structure studied, the San Juan Bautista 156/101 Separation Bridge, is typical of many highway bridges in seismic regions of the United States. Although the bridge was not damaged, the strong-motion records are of significant engineering interest as they are the first to be recorded on such a structure.

An engineering seismology study suggests that long-period ground displacements at the bridge site were caused by Rayleigh waves. A three-second period, pseudostatic response of the superstructure is attributed to small amounts of differential support motion induced by the surface waves.

A time-domain technique of system identification is used to determine linear models which can closely replicate the observed bridge response. Using time-invariant models, two structural modes at 3.50 and 6.33 Hz, are identified in the horizontal direction. Each mode, having approximately ten-percent damping, involves coupled longitudinal and transverse motions of the superstructure. Time-variations of frequency and damping in the horizontal response are also identified using a moving-window analysis.

A three-dimensional finite element model which includes soil-structure interaction predicts several important features of the dynamic response of the bridge. The first two computed horizontal frequencies are found to be in excellent agreement with the observed responses provided the model's expansion joints are locked, preventing relative translational motions from occurring across the joints. Locking is confirmed by the observed deformations of the structure in the fundamental mode. Fundamental vertical frequencies of the individual spans, predicted by the finite element model, are in very good agreement with ambient vibration test data. Results of the strong-motion data analysis and the finite element modeling are used to recommend a plan for expansion of the strong-motion instrumentation array on the bridge.

21/5/78 (Item 15 from file: 35)  
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842382 ORDER NO: AAD84-09916

**PAGE INDEXING FOR TEXTUAL INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS**

Author: EMRATH, PERRY ALAN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1983

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
(0090)

Source: VOLUME 45/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 263. 150 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

A number of applications exist for systems which can store and interactively retrieve from very large natural language textual databases. This thesis discusses conventional approaches to the design of such systems. The notion of page indexing is introduced as a new scheme for doing information retrieval from natural language full-text databases.

The structure of a page indexed **database** is described and the algorithms needed to do retrieval using the page index are presented. Some characteristics of page **indexed text** are analyzed and measured in order to estimate the size of the page index, and to show how the size of the index is related to the page size. One of the advantages of the page indexing scheme is the ease with which such a system can be analyzed. This analysis is based on characteristics of the hardware used to implement the system and on characteristics of **queries**. Finally, three hypothetical systems are proposed and analyzed using the techniques and methodologies developed in this thesis. These systems range from a microprocessor for a **database** of 250 megabytes to a large computer system employing multiple special purpose processors for a **database** of 50 gigabytes.

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795494 ORDER NO: AAD82-27331

**IMAGES OF POWER, IMAGES OF BEAUTY: CONTEMPORARY ZUNI PERCEPTIONS OF ROCK ART (NEW MEXICO)**

Author: YOUNG, MARY JANE

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1982

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (0175)

Source: VOLUME 43/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2415. 413 PAGES

Descriptors: FOLKLORE

Descriptor Codes: 0358

The Pueblo of Zuni is surrounded by thousands of painted and carved rock art images dating as early as A.D. 400, and still being produced today. These images, located on mesa walls, boulders, and the interiors of caves, constitute a valuable **component** of the archaeological and ethnological **record** of this area. My documentation of a significant number of sites, **identification** of many design **elements** found therein, and establishment of a general chronological framework--the first such systematic account of the rock art of this particular area--is a major contribution to knowledge, filling a deep gap in studies of rock art of the southwestern United States. A presentation of these results, together with an introduction to the topographical and ecological features of the Zuni region and the socio-cultural situation of the Zuni people, constitutes the first part of this dissertation and lays the groundwork for the second part.

Part Two is a discussion of the meaning of some of these images, focusing primarily on their interpretations by contemporary Zunis. My methods of ascertaining how Zunis conceived of individual images or the

relationships between them ranged from observation and informal conversation to more formal interviews and an experiment in which twenty-two Zuni men and women of diverse ages, occupations, and varying involvement in, and knowledge of, Zuni religious life, were asked to sort stacks of cards bearing hand-drawn images of rock art into groups which they considered to "go together." These images are included with other drawings and photographs of rock art in the dissertation appendices. Although identifications were highly individualistic, a division of images into those which were generally identified and those which were not, often corresponded with a division into those which were made more recently and those made in the distant past. Many of the recent images were described as "beautiful designs"; whereas, certain of the ambiguous, older images were regarded as power-invoking "signs from the past," which sometimes called forth Zuni myths and folktales. I also turn to the ethnographic record to draw parallels between Zuni interpretations today and those made in the recent past.

21/5/80 (Item 17 from file: 35)  
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761210 ORDER NO: AAD81-23949

**THE ROLE OF NOUN PHRASES AS CONTENT INDICATORS**

Author: WALDSTEIN, ROBERT KENNETH

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1981

Corporate Source/Institution: SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (0659)

Source: VOLUME 42/06-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2342. 259 PAGES

Descriptors: INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0723

This thesis is an investigation into noun phrases as content indicators and their potential role in retrieval systems. Identification of content is important at both ends of a retrieval system: for assigning content indicators to a document (indexing), and for identifying an information need from a **query** (user interfacing). Particular focus is placed on the relationship between syntax and index terms since they are central to the effectiveness of a retrieval system.

Two basic approaches are used in this dissertation to investigate the role of noun phrases. The first approach examines past research investigating the interaction of semantics and syntax. Evidence is drawn from psychology, linguistics, and philosophy which support the relationship between the content of English text and noun phrases. In addition, strong evidence is presented that grammatical structures, especially noun phrases, are psychologically real.

The second approach used to investigate the role of noun phrases was to test the implications for the information retrieval environment. It was found that: (1) Index phrases nearly always take the form of noun phrases, for both controlled and uncontrolled vocabulary. (2) Index phrases are closely related to the noun phrases of a document. However, this relationship varied considerably depending on **database** and indexing rules. (3) Intermediaries appear to use the features of a computer search system to keep the noun phrases of a need statement together as units in the retrieved documents. (4) Noun phrases were able to discriminate relevant from non-relevant documents significantly better than were just the words of retrieved documents. This was ascertained by comparing a user's written request with documents that had been judged as to their relevance.

These findings support the overall thesis concerning noun phrases as all the research questions above were answered in the expected way. However, before derived noun phrases can be used as content indicators other factors need to be considered. How a **database** is represented and how acceptable the representation is to a user are two important practical considerations. Investigating these aspects it was found that: (5) Noun phrases represent a **database** in a way comparable to present, uncontrolled index terms. Therefore, based on exhaustivity and specificity measures, noun phrases provide reasonable **database** encodings. (6) Users are already using indexes based on noun phrases and other derived index keys. The major examples of these are articulated **indexes** and free-text systems (e.g. LEXIS). This is considered evidence of user acceptance of derived phrases without the controls used in standard index vocabularies.

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755063 ORDER NO: AAD81-18843  
**THE EIDOS SYSTEM: A COMPUTER-AIDED METHODOLOGY FOR DATABASE DESIGN**  
Author: NEMOVICHER, CHESTER KERRY  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1981  
Corporate Source/Institution: LEHIGH UNIVERSITY (0105)  
Source: VOLUME 42/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 1087. 249 PAGES  
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE  
Descriptor Codes: 0984

The EIDOS system is a computer-aided **database** design methodology. **Database** design is complex and multifaceted. The designer must consider not only how to store data efficiently, but also the problems of how to support the **database** users' information requirements. This is an environment which is dynamic, not static. Continually evolving specifications are an integral part of many of the information systems which databases must serve.

**Database** design is concerned with three realms. The External Realm is that of the **database** users' individual information requirements. The Internal Realm is concerned with the implementation of the **database** within the framework of the "machine" operating environment. The Conceptual Realm serves as the interface between the External user information requirements, and the Internal operating constraints. Via its Information Model, an integrated global picture of all the information requirements, the Conceptual Realm serves as a stabilizing influence amidst the incessant "minor modifications" which plague the other two realms.

The EIDOS system operates upon the premise that **database** design should proceed from an analysis of the user information requirements (External Realm), to the creation of the Information Model (Conceptual Realm), to the implementation of the **database** (Internal Realm). The EIDOS system itself is a methodology which guides the **database** designer through the analysis of the External Realm, and then produces the Conceptual Realm's Information Model. Although the EIDOS system does not directly address the issues of the Internal Realm, its Information Model is a solid foundation upon which to implement a **database**.

The EIDOS system consists of three modules. The **database** designer works interactively with the EIDOS software which supports each of the modules. The modules are: (1) Module I- **Identification** and definition of the **elements** of the users' information environments; (2) Module

II-Analysis of each user's information requirements in terms of Subject-Attribute Relationships; (3)Module III-Generation of the Information Model.

The EIDOS Information Model is the final product of the EIDOS system. It consists of two parts. One part is the Network. It is composed of data items, **records**, and sets, and it expresses the **database**'s potential as a source of information. The second part is a group of View-Models. Each View-Model represents a user's information requirement and illustrates how that requirement is expressed within the context of the Network.

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737868 ORDER NO: AAD81-02973  
**MORE RELIABLE IDENTIFICATIONS OF UNKNOWN MASS SPECTRA USING THE PROBABILITY BASED MATCHING ALGORITHM**

Author: ATWATER, BARBARA LYNN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1980

Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)

Source: VOLUME 41/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3019. 154 PAGES

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0486

The increased use of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) for the analysis of complex mixtures has greatly enhanced the need for reliable computer-aided identification systems. The fastest and simplest of these are retrieval systems, which identify an unknown by matching its spectrum against a library of previously identified spectra. In this research the reliability of unknown mass spectral identifications using the "Probability Based Matching" retrieval system (PBM) has been significantly improved. These improvements were made through the addition of a spectrum subtraction algorithm, a spectrum tilting algorithm and a new method of ranking retrieved spectra.

The reverse **search** procedure of PBM has been shown previously to be substantially more effective than forward searching in identifying components in a mixture. The removal of peaks belonging to an identified component, however, should increase the reliability of the **identification** of any remaining **components**. A spectrum subtraction algorithm of this nature was added to PBM. Results for computer-generated and actual mixture spectra showed this to be complementary to the reverse search procedure of PBM, being especially valuable for identifying components whose spectra contained a number of peaks common to other components of the same sample, and for components whose concentrations in the original spectrum are below detection limits.

A spectrum tilting algorithm, which automatically adjusts the abundances of each peak in an unknown spectrum prior to matching it with a reference spectrum, was found to improve the ability of PBM to retrieve spectra which are skewed to either high or low mass in relation to each other. Eight degrees of tilt were used: four positive tilts, in which the abundances of peaks in the unknown were increased by a factor of either 2, 4, 8, or 16 every 200 mass units, and four degrees of negative tilts in which the abundances were decreased by a factor of 2, 4, 8, or 16 every 200 mass units. Out of 2353 spectra retrieved for a test set of 431 unknowns, 1646 matched more closely when the unknown spectra were tilted to some

degree, with very little loss in overall system performance. The overall reliability of PBM without tilting was 35% versus 32% with tilting.

Ranking retrieved spectra by their statistically-determined reliability values, rather than the former peaks-matched criteria, resulted in the most significant improvement in PBM's ability to identify unknown mass spectra with high accuracy. At the 98% reliability level, recall (the proportion of correct identifications retrieved) increased from 3% to 27%, with similar improvements in recall occurring for all reliability levels greater than 80%. Because unknown mass spectral identifications at lower reliability values are usually re-examined, either manually or with the aid of a computer based interpretation system such as the "Self-Training Interpretive and Retrieval System" (STIRS), the improved recall at high reliability obtained in this thesis will be of substantial benefit in reducing the need for such interpretation. This will be of special importance for the increasing number of laboratories that generate large quantities of unknown mass spectra.

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694508 ORDER NO: AAD80-20327

**A HOLISTIC MODEL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF  
DESCRIPTIVE CONCEPTS IN ADULT EDUCATION**

Author: BAGNALL, RICHARD GORDON

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1980

Corporate Source/Institution: THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY (0071)

Source: VOLUME 41/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1342. 551 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, ADULT

Descriptor Codes: 0516

The generic problem addressed in this study is the low level of clarity and commonality in the use of descriptive concepts in the discipline of adult education. Since this problem was seen to be, at least in part, a function of the lack of a suitable model for the identification and characterization of descriptive concepts in the discipline, the initial development of such a model was adopted as the specific purpose of the study.

Although, historically, the standard approach to the problem has been the development of classification systems of adult education events or components of events, conceptual analyses of taxonomic models and procedures, and of selected classification systems in the discipline, revealed that both theoretically and empirically the development of such classification systems was an inappropriate means to solution of the problem. Rather it was evident that a generally applicable descriptive framework would preferably be based on the use of variable descriptive concepts.

A multidimensional descriptive paradigm was developed through an iterative and cyclical formal modeling procedure, using as its data base those descriptive concepts which are current in the discipline: deriving its basic components and their interrelational functions from the elements which were indicated by the literature of the discipline, and identifying and clarifying variable descriptive concepts through this framework, with the application of deductive and conceptual analysis. The published materials that were used in the development and testing of the model encompassed definitional perceptions of the field, normative philosophical orientations towards it, and descriptions of adult education

events and research pertaining to them.

The model that was developed--termed the configurational model--is based upon the perception of adult education events as arbitrary, continually variable, multidimensional systems of interdependent interrelationships. The model encompasses two configurations: one identifying the precision of definition of the elements (such as the learner and the content) in the event, and the other identifying the relationships between and among the elements. Within the model, variability is defined by specific functions which identify differences within elements of an event, or between and among elements. The descriptive dimensions identified by the functions are perceived as being qualitatively distinct, but expressive of quantitative variability within each dimension. An appropriate symbolic system was developed for the cryptic expression of these dimensional qualities.

The testing of the model revealed a large number of descriptive dimensions in the discipline, many of which were highly complex interrelationships. There was, however, a high degree of commonality among the dimensions identified from the different bodies of literature tested. Although a small number of the concepts analyzed were too vaguely presented to permit their interpretation through the model, the majority could be expressed in the constructs of the model, but in alternative ways, since the descriptive precision of the model constructs was shown to be generally greater than that normally used in the discipline.

From the results of the testing of the model, it was concluded that a dimensional descriptive paradigm is indeed applicable and appropriate to the description of variability in the field, and that the configurational model may well serve as a suitable system of this type. However, as it presently is developed, the configurational model offers too great a diversity of descriptive concepts for many practical purposes; its suitability as a general descriptive framework for the discipline probably being conditional upon the future development of another configuration to encompass the variable magnitude of its other components, and on the generation of explanatory theoretical systems which are based on its constructs.

21/5/84 (Item 21 from file: 35)

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691966 ORDER NO: AAD80-18852

**LITHIC TECHNOLOGY OF DIRTY SHAME ROCKSHELTER, IN THE OWYHEE UPLANDS ON THE NORTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE GREAT BASIN**

Author: HANES, RICHARD CLAY

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1980

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (0171)

Source: VOLUME 41/03-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1115. 374 PAGES

Descriptors: ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0324

Increased emphasis during the past decade on lithic analysis through archaeological research has delineated a number of elements indicative of human induced alterations of lithic materials and led to a common conceptualization of little reduction schemes. These developments provide new potentials for interpreting the archaeological records of the most common prehistoric features present in the Northern Great Basin region, the lithic surface remains. An analytical model incorporating a comprehensive range of attributes is developed to investigate the temporally sequential

chipped stone assemblages excavated from a southeast Oregon rockshelter. Through analysis of the 9500 year archaeological **record**, the model is evaluated and a core of attributes judged to be significantly contributing to the reconstruction of the culture history and culture processes are isolated.

Chipped stone assemblages representing each of six temporal zones are recorded separately. The analytical model is segmented into two components representing production and utilization activities. The former includes separate systems for analysis of unmodified flakes, bifacially modified tools and unifacially trimmed flakes. The latter component involves **identification** of utilized tool segments of flake tools and bifaces through edge angle measurements and low powered microscopic inspection of artifact attrition and use-related striations. The crypto-crystalline silicate and obsidian-vitrophyre artifact populations are examined separately to provide a degree of control for the independent factor of raw material properties. The resultant quantitative characteristics are compared to identify patterns in site utilization. Additionally a sample of more than 130 obsidian-vitrophyre specimens composed of various artifact categories was submitted for trace element analysis to determine the regional sphere of influence in the site's locale.

Through application of the lithic analytical model knowledge of the cultural history of Dirty Shame Rockshelter has been refined. Three distinctive periods of site utilization are revealed based on the relative introduction of raw materials, the spectrum of reduction techniques applied at the site and the occurrence of lithic tool utilization **features** resulting from resource procurement and processing. The trace **element** analysis indicates a prevailing influence from the northern Nevada region throughout the history of site occupation.

Several **attributes** of the lithic categories prove to be effective in exposing trends. Raw material types and chemical characterization are highly relevant for all chipped stone forms. Significant flake attributes include various metric measurements and ratios, flake planform, certain dorsal surface features and platform angle. Important biface attributes are lateral edge flake scar densities and general planform and cross-sectional shape. Individual use-wear characters are not reliable for deciphering specific tool functions, but in aggregate contribute toward pattern differentiation.

Through this study several factors involving aboriginal employment of stone materials are explored. The discipline's newly acquired information concerning lithic technology has not previously been applied to cultural materials recovered from buried deposits in the Northern Great Basin. The results reveal fundamental characteristics of a regionally important sequence of assemblages and suggest the sphere of cultural influence in this portion of the Owyhee Uplands. Also a broad spectrum of lithic industry attributes have been analyzed leading toward **identification** of those attributes that may prove most efficient for evaluating the numerous lithic assemblages extant in this intermontane region.

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1399014 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST96069773

When a sketch tells a thousand words

Fox, Barry;

New Scientist v. 152 (Oct. 26 '96) p. 22

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0262-4079 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: New record

ABSTRACT: IBM has developed the **Query** by Image Content (QBIC) software at its Almaden Research Center in San Jose, California, that can call up pictures according to shape, color, and pattern. Traditional picture libraries require the user to trawl through a **database** that is loosely **indexed** by **text** descriptions. QBIC, however, scans each image to generate a digital reference image and then analyzes the image to create a **database** entry that **records** characteristics of its shape and color.

DESCRIPTORS: Image **query** processing;

21/5/86 (Item 2 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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1264769 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST95060542

**Computerized feature retrieval of images: suspect identification**

Lee, E; Whalen, T

Ergonomics v. 38 (Sept. '95) p. 1941-57

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0014-0139 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: New record

ABSTRACT: The use of computerized **feature** retrieval systems in suspect **identification** is discussed. To identify suspects, witnesses have to examine photographs of known offenders in mug-shot albums. However, the probability of correct identification decreases rapidly as the number of mug-shots examined increases. Feature approaches, where mug-shots are displayed in order of similarity to a witness's description of a suspect, aim to increase identification success by reducing this number. A technique is proposed for the design, development, and evaluation of these systems based on computer simulations, experiments, and 4 classes of system performance measures: identification performance, retrieval rank, tolerance performance, and feature quality. This technique was used to develop a suspect identification system for 640 mug-shots of known offenders. In 3 experimental tests, more than 90 percent of all witness **searches** resulted in target suspects being **retrieved** in the first 8 mug-shots.

DESCRIPTORS: Crime and criminals--Identification; Digital photography; Facial image analysis;

21/5/87 (Item 3 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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1129978 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST93062143

**Knowledge-based interpretation of seismic data in the intelligent monitoring system**

Bache, Thomas C; Bratt, Steven R; Swanger, Henry J

Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America v. 83 (Oct. '93) p. 1507-26

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0037-1106 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: New record

ABSTRACT: The Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS) provides a new capability for automated and interactive analysis of data to detect and locate seismic events recorded by a network of seismic stations. IMS

integrates emerging technologies in artificial intelligence, database management, computer graphics, and distributed processing into an operational system used for routine bulletin production and associated research tasks. The first version of IMS (Bache et al., 1990a,b; Bratt et al., 1990) was designed for detection and location of regional events recorded by the two high-frequency arrays in Norway (NORESS and ARCESS). This has been extensively revised and expanded to become IMS Version 2 which is designed to detect and locate all seismic events recorded by an arbitrary seismic network. Since March 1991 it has been operated continuously to process the data from four high-frequency arrays (adding FINESA in Finland and GERESS in Germany). For some periods data from as many as seven 3- **component** stations in Eurasia have also been included in the processing. The most important new **element** is ESAL (Expert System for Association and Location) which interprets signal detections to form and locate seismic events. It is programmed in the ART expert system shell which provides the knowledge representation framework and inference mechanisms for complex and knowledge-rich rule-based reasoning. The current version of ESAL represents knowledge through approximately 200 ART rules that are configured through about 300 user-specified parameters and tables. The IMS architecture and operational procedures are designed to facilitate acquisition of new knowledge for ESAL. Knowledge acquisition methods being used include: Bayesian analysis, training neural-nets, statistical analysis to estimate parameters configuring rules, computing fuzzy-logic membership functions, and formulating new rules. Only the Bayesian probabilities are discussed in detail here. They provide a compact representation of complex knowledge about station-specific differences in phase characteristics. As an example, we describe the rules used for automated **identification** of detected regional Sn, Lg, and Rg phases. Using a Bayesian analysis technique, we quantify the differences in S-phase characteristics. The data show that they fall into two classes with GERESS distinct from the three Fennoscandia arrays. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

DESCRIPTORS: Seismic data processing; Intelligent systems; Bayes methods;  
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